

CORPORATION OF MADRAS



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1943

PRINTED AT
THE MODEL PRESS, MADRAS
1944

RCB/21(5)



22501408937

Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION			Pages i to iv
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1943			Pages 1 to 18
			Page
VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	1
Small-pox—Vaccination	...	...	4
Malaria—Mosquito control	...	...	5
MEDICAL RELIEF	...	...	7
MEDICAL INSPECTION } OF CORPORATION } SCHOOLS, 1943-44. }	...	...	9
WATER ANALYSIS	...	...	11
FOOD CONTROL	...	...	11
FOOD ANALYSIS	...	...	12
SANITATION	...	...	15
CONSERVANCY	...	...	16
REPORT OF MATERNITY AND } CHILD WELFARE SCHEME }	...		Pages 19 and 20
APPENDIX OF STATEMENTS			Pages 21 to 37
			Page
VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	21
VACCINATION	...	...	25
MEDICAL RELIEF	...	...	26
MEDICAL INSPECTION	...	...	28
WATER ANALYSIS	...	...	32
SANITATION	...	...	34
FOOD ANALYSIS	...	...	36

WELLINGTON

1700 H 1710 1715 1720

1700 1710 1720

1700 1710 1720

1700 1710 1720

WELLINGTON
1700
1710
1720
+
AmRep
WA28
JI4
M18
1943

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR 1943

INTRODUCTION

Commissioner,

Sir,

In many ways 1943 was an exceptional year. Not only did people who had migrated from the city in the previous year owing to war scare return to the city but a large number of people from all parts of the province flocked to the city as a result of the tremendous increase in industrial activities due to the war. Although the estimated population of the city based upon the census figures of 1941 was 8,07,873, the actual population in the city during 1943 must have been very much higher. This was clearly borne out by the preliminary census operation conducted by the A. R. P. in connection with the introduction of food rationing in the city during June 1943, which showed that the population of the city was 9,87,845.

There were 30,366 deaths in the city with a mortality rate of 37.59 per mille. Of these, 12,984 deaths occurred among infants and children under 5 years of age and 6,106 among persons of 60 years and above. The tremendous influx of people into the city, inadequate housing and the unfavourable food conditions prevailing during the year owing to the high prices of certain commodities essential for the maintenance of health were responsible for an increase in the death-rate from 22.67 per mille to 37.59 per mille. The mortality rates would have been much lower if calculated on the actual population instead of on the assumed population of 8,07,873.

Cholera raged in the province in an epidemic form throughout the year affecting practically every district. The sudden influx of people brought the disease into the city also. There were two epidemics of cholera, one in the first quarter and the other in the last quarter of the year. Vigorous measures were adopted at the very outset to stamp out the disease. 6,00,000 people were inoculated against cholera, which is a record figure of inoculations for Madras. Compared with the mortality in other parts of the province, the total number of deaths under cholera viz. 400, must be regarded as rather low. 341 cases of cholera were brought to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment from Chingleput District, of whom 137 died.

While the situation was somewhat critical the city had the misfortune of undergoing another ordeal due to the unprecedented floods that started on 10th October, 1943. For nearly a week several areas remained partially submerged or waterlogged. Many feared serious outbreaks of malaria, enteric and cholera. The health staff worked in close co-operation with the other departments day and night in removing accumulated filth and debris, clearing slush and deposits of mud, rescuing victims, inoculating people against cholera and typhoid, ensuring the safety of water supply with an adequate dose of chlorine, removing febrile cases to the hospitals, inspecting Rest Centres, disinfecting latrines and drains, distributing food supplies to the conservancy coolies, etc. Despite the damage done to one of the important mains supplying water to the city, it is gratifying to report that the situation was kept under control from the very commencement of this catastrophe and the city escaped a major epidemic.

Despite the serious handicaps the department had to face during the year under report, much useful work was done to improve public health. In the field of medical relief 27 dispensaries and 3 clinics and one hospital continued to function efficiently. 446 new leprosy cases were treated in the Leprosy Clinics of which 279 cases showed varying degrees of improvement. 8,152 injections were administered. At the Venereal Clinic 822 persons were treated for gonorrhoea and 388 for syphilis. 1,569 injections were given to patients. In the treatment of gonorrhoea the Sulphonamide groups of drugs gave satisfactory results. 2,707 infectious cases were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital with a mortality rate of about 24 per cent.

155 ill-nourished Corporation school children regained normal health. 108 had their carious teeth extracted. 521 cases of stomatitis were cured. 50 children had their tonsils removed. 6,975 cases of scabies and 1,204 other skin affections were cured.

The drive against the sale of adulterated ghee and other articles of food was kept up as in the previous year. 2,060 samples were dealt with during the year as against 1,755 during the previous year. There was a slight increase in the percentage of adulterated samples, chiefly owing to the large scale adulteration of milk and butter. There was a shortage of these articles and the temptation to adulterate became almost irresistible owing to the unusually high prices prevailing.

8,759 ft. of sewers were laid. 612 flushout latrines were installed in dwelling houses. There are yet thousands of dry-latrines in sewered areas which are a source of constant danger to the health of the city. Now that the war situation has improved, every effort will be made to have them converted into flushout latrines.

Further, two important things need urgent attention. The first is the extension of the underground drainage to all the slums and hutting grounds in the city and the second is the conversion of all dry latrines in the city into flushout latrines. Every house, whatever may be the rental valuation, should be provided with a flushout latrine. It is recommended that where the owners are too poor to bear the cost of the work suitable concessions should be shown as it will ultimately benefit the Corporation.

C. S. GOVINDA PILLAI,

M. B. CH. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D.P.H. (Edin.),

Health Officer.

The year 1943 was an exceptionally bad one for public health and I am not prepared to say that the unprecedented floods of October 1943 were entirely responsible for this bad record. The death-rate has increased phenomenally from 22.67 in 1942 to 37.59 per mille in 1943; infant mortality increased from 196.76 per mille in 1942 to 247.30 in 1943. There were 7,857 deaths from respiratory diseases alone, compared with 4,093 deaths in the previous year. Cholera and dysentery also took more than their usual toll.

The city is undoubtedly over populated *i. e.*, there is an inadequate number of houses in the city to accommodate the large influx of labour

from surrounding districts and overcrowding in existing houses has reached a point at which public health has been seriously affected. Overcrowding has unfortunately occurred in the poorest class of houses, which are ill-ventilated and not provided with flushout latrines. The resistance to diseases of the poorer classes has gone down considerably owing to ill-nourishment caused by the high cost and non-availability of essential food-stuffs. Conservancy has also been bad owing to transport difficulties caused by shortage of bullocks, carts and lorries and by the strict rationing of petrol. The number of private flushouts and public conveniences is also wholly inadequate. All these factors have contributed largely to the marked deterioration in public health in 1943 and the October floods merely aggravated a situation that was already bad.

The Health Department has admittedly worked under very trying circumstances in a difficult year. It is hoped however that the marked deterioration in public health in 1943 will spur it to greater efforts and greater efficiency in future years.

J. P. L. SHENOY,

26-10-44.

Commissioner.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1943

Area	...	29·396 sq. miles.
Population (according to 1941 census)	...	7,77,481
Population estimated for 1943 (midyear)	...	8,07,873
Births	...	29,498
Birth-rate	...	36·51 per 1,000 estimated population.
Still-births	...	1,071
Deaths	...	30,366
Death-rate	...	37·59 per 1,000 estimated population.
Infantile deaths	...	7,295
Infantile mortality rate	...	247·30 per 1,000 live-births.
Maternal deaths	...	275
Maternal mortality rate	...	9·32 per 1,000 live-births.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF MADRAS CITY DURING 1943

VITAL STATISTICS:—According to the census of 1941, the population of the city of Madras was 7,77,481. People who had migrated to mofussil parts on account of war scare during 1942 returned to the city. The estimated population for the mid-year 1943 was 8,07,873. The actual population during the year greatly exceeded the estimated population.

Births and birth-rate:—29,498 births (15,188 males and 14,310 females) were registered during 1943 against 20,644 in the preceding year. The birth-rate was 36·51 per mille of the estimated population, the birth-rates in 1942 and during the quinquennium (1938-42) being 25·97 and 38·75 respectively.

The proportion of male births to female births was 106:100.

Still-births:—1,071 still-births were recorded during the year against 840 in 1942. This represents 36·31 per 1000 live-births as compared with 40·69 in the preceding year.

Deaths and death-rate:—30,366 deaths (16,020 males and 14,346 females) were recorded from all causes during 1943 as against 18,019 in the preceding year. Leaving out the figures of 1942 for the purpose of comparison, the total mortality during the year under report showed an increase of 2,656 deaths over that of 1941. This is decidedly due to the increase in the city population far above the estimated population on account of the arrival of evacuees from Burma and Malaya and of persons who came to the city on account of increased activity in the city due to the war. The unprecedented floods in October, in no small measure, contributed to the increase in deaths from fevers, respiratory diseases, intestinal diseases and cholera. A comparative study of deaths in the different quarters of 1941 and 1943 would show a large increase especially in the last quarter of the year under report owing to unprecedented floods which caused heavy damage and havoc to the city. The city had recorded excess of deaths over births frequently during the years prior to 1929 but from 1929 to 1942 excess of births over deaths was recorded year after year.

The annual mortality rate was 37·59 per mille of the estimated population compared with 22·67 in 1942, the average rate for the previous five years (1938-42) being 33·20.

The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was 112:100 against 110:100 in 1942 and 105:100 average for the past five years (1938-42).

Deaths in communities:—The principal communities recorded the following death-rates in 1943.

Community.	No. of deaths in 1943.	Rate for 1000 census population.
European	... 29	10·34
Anglo-Indian	... 292	30·39
Indian Christian	... 1,365	29·83
Hindu	... 25,103	40·42
Muhammadan	... 3,573	37·33
Other communities	... 4	1·56
All communities	... 30,366	37·59

Age distribution of deaths:—The statement below gives the number of deaths in the various age-periods and its percentage to the total mortality.

Age-periods.	No. of deaths.	Percentage to total deaths.
Under 1 year	... 7,295	24·02
1 and below 5 years	... 5,689	18·73
5 " 10 "	... 1,181	3·89
10 " 15 "	... 532	1·75
15 " 20 "	... 684	2·25
20 " 30 "	... 2,286	7·53
30 " 40 "	... 2,243	7·39
40 " 50 "	... 2,156	7·10
50 " 60 "	... 2,194	7·23
60 years and above	... 6,106	20·11
All ages	... 30,366	100·00

Infantile mortality:—The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 7,295 (3,896 males and 3,399 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 247·30 per 1000 live-births against 196·76 in the preceding year, the rate for the quinquennium (1938-42) being 215·02. Infantile deaths formed 24·02% of the total mortality.

Infantile mortality rate was higher corresponding to the increase in the general mortality rate.

Infantile mortality rates in communities:—

Community.	No. of infantile deaths.	Rate per 1000 births registered in each community.
European	... 1	28·57
Anglo-Indian	... 69	146·49
Indian Christian	... 293	178·66
Hindu	... 6,053	249·03
Muhammadan	... 879	289·53
All communities	... 7,295	247·30

Principal causes of deaths:—A statement of deaths and death-rates from various causes in 1943 and 1942 with the average for the quinquennium (1938-42) is set forth below:—

Causes of deaths.	1943		1942		Average, 1938-42	
	No. of deaths	Rate for 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths	Rate for 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths	Rate for 1000 estimated population.
Plague—Imported ...	1	0.001	...	...	...	...
Cholera { Indigenous and Imported. }	400	0.66	90	0.12	135	0.035
Deaths from cases admitted from Chingleput District ...	137		7			
Diarrhoea & dysentery ...	3,521	4.36	2,251	2.83	3,075	3.98
Small-pox { Indigenous and Imported. }	13	0.02	17	0.02	177	0.23
Deaths from cases admitted from Chingleput District.	3		1			
Measles ...	4	0.005	...	...	2	0.003
Malaria ...	67	0.08	282	0.35	87	0.05
Enteric fever { Indigenous and Imported. }	90	0.14	128	0.20	159	0.19
Deaths among cases admitted from moffusil into city hospitals	26		32			
Other fevers ...	2,345	2.90	1,341	1.69	1,970	2.56
Tuberculosis ...	398	0.49	301	0.38	928	1.21
General Respiratory diseases ...	7,857	9.73	4,093	5.15	5,977	7.76
Deaths from child-birth ...	275	0.34	154	0.19	246	0.32
All other causes including deaths from injuries ...	15,229	18.85	9,322	11.73	12,705	16.49
Total deaths ...	30,366	37.59	18,019	22.67	25,589	33.20

Plague:—One death from plague was recorded. The patient arrived from Coimbatore with infection and was admitted into the Government General Hospital where he died.

Cholera:—The epidemic of cholera which commenced in the last quarter of 1942 continued during the first quarter of 1943. 764 attacks with 320 deaths occurred in that quarter. The disease continued to be prevalent in the Chingleput District wherefrom 184 cases were admitted into the I. D. Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment. Vigorous measures were adopted and the disease was brought under control by February, 1943.

The disease again appeared in a sporadic form in the 3rd quarter of the year and continued till the end of the year. It was feared that the floods of October would bring in a severe epidemic. But timely measures were adopted to keep the disease under control. All the cases were removed to the hospital and the immediate contacts of cases were kept under strict observation. In the flooded areas people who had been rendered homeless were

housed in suitable schools and other places and were fed. All the wells in the city were chlorinated as a precautionary measure.

An intensive campaign of inoculation was carried on in the city and all the available personnel of the Health Department were utilised in bringing the epidemic under check. 6,05,975 inoculations were performed during the year. Additional staff was also entertained to cope with the situation.

There were altogether 1,026 attacks and 400 deaths from cholera during the year with a death-rate of 0·49 per mille as against 0·11 per mille in 1942 and 0·035 during the quinquennium. 341 cases of cholera were admitted from the Chingleput District into the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment and, of these, 137 died.

The number of attacks and deaths in different quarters of the year is as follows:—

	Indigenous & Imported.		Cases admitted from Chingleput District for treatment.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1st Quarter	764	320	184	70
2nd Quarter	1	...	...	...
3rd Quarter	39	11	26	15
4th Quarter	222	69	131	52
	<hr/> 1,026 <hr/>	<hr/> 400 <hr/>	<hr/> 341 <hr/>	<hr/> 137 <hr/>

Diarrhoea and dysentery:—Diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 3,521 deaths compared with 2,251 deaths in the preceding year. The death-rate was 4·36 per mille of the estimated population against 2·83 in 1942 and 3·98 the quinquennial (1938–42) average.

Small-pox:—65 attacks and 13 deaths occurred within the city. 12 cases were admitted for treatment in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, from the adjoining district of Chingleput. Among these, 3 cases proved fatal. Calculated on the estimated population the death-rate was 0·016 per mille (excluding cases admitted for treatment from Chingleput) compared with 0·02 per mille in the preceding year, the average rate for the quinquennium (1938–42) being 0·23.

Vaccination:—During the year 1943, 1,26,983 vaccinations were performed against 89,190 in 1942. The fall in the total vaccinations in 1942 is due to the large scale evacuation of the citizens on account of war scare. Out of 1,26,983 vaccinations, 27,285 were primary vaccinations and 99,698 re-vaccinations.

Number of successful re-vaccinations:—27,042 primary vaccinations and 4,321 re-vaccinations were successful, the percentages of success being 99·7 and 6·3 respectively as against 99·8 and 5·4 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 40·3 per mille of the census population as compared with 27·1 in the preceding year.

Infantile vaccinations:—18,284 primary vaccinations of infants under one year of age were performed of which 18,123 were successful.

Verification of births:—39,935 births were verified for the purpose of vaccination during 1943. Of these, 3,616 children died and 7,884 children left the city before they attained one year of age and without being vaccinated. 18,123 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated. The vaccination of 716 children was postponed on medical grounds.

Inspection of vaccinated persons:—Out of 27,285 primary vaccinations and 99,698 re-vaccinations performed, 22,407 primary vaccinations and 31,989 re-vaccinations were verified by the Medical Officers of Registration and Vaccination and the Asst. Health Officer in charge.

8 persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the vaccination by-laws and 6 were convicted.

Measles:—4 deaths were recorded with a death-rate of 0.005 per mille. There was no death from the disease in 1942 while the rate for the quinquennium, 1938-42, is 0.003.

Malaria:—67 deaths were registered from malaria compared with 27 deaths (excluding 255 deaths among the evacuees from Burma) in 1942. The death-rate was 0.08 per mille of the estimated population against 0.03 (excluding deaths among the Burma avacuees in 1942), 0.05 being the rate for the quinquennium, 1938-42.

Mosquito control measures:—The year 1943 was a strenuous one from the view point of anti-mosquito work. There was exceptional rainfall during the year. On account of this, the sub-soil water rose high, extensive stagnation occurred everywhere and all the drains got silted up. All these factors were favourable to the breeding of mosquitoes. It was even feared that malaria might break out in an epidemic form. This was averted, however, by the energetic, vigorous and speedy measures adopted by the anti-malarial staff.

Anti-mosquito operations were carried out by the anti-mosquito staff consisting of one Medical Officer (Malaria), 3 Supervisors, 44 Maistries and 144 Coolies. The city was divided into three ranges for the campaign and each range was in charge of a Supervisor.

Tanks & ponds:—There were 396 ponds and tanks at the beginning of the year. All of them were constantly inspected and kept stocked with larvicidal fish. 144 private tanks and 9 Corporation tanks were attended to departmentally. The amount charged and collected from the owners came to Rs. 1,586-14-0. 5 private tanks had to be cleaned free of charge on account of their receiving storm water from the surroundings. The remaining tanks and ponds were attended to by the owners themselves and kept clean and free from mosquito larvae. Besides these natural tanks and ponds, Government had built 204 A.R.P. static tanks in different parts of the city for fire fighting purposes. They were all kept clean and stocked with larvicidal fish.

Wells:—About 17,073 wells existed in the city and all of them were periodically examined by the staff to prevent breeding of mosquitoes in them. Of these, 25 were filled up. 327 had Cuddappah-slab coverings and 452 had trap-door fittings. 133 were found in a neglected condition and were immediately cleaned and stocked with larvicidal fish.

The staff paid special attention to the wells breeding *anophelene stephensi* (malaria carriers). These wells were inspected frequently and treated effectively till the breeding in them ceased. The staff also detected mosquito breeding in broken vessels, tins, cisterns, drains, etc. and took prompt steps to prevent further breeding.

In order to provide an alternative source of water supply in the event of the breakdown of regular pipe water supply as a result of possible enemy action, Government ordered the selection and chlorination of 6,000 wells.

The wells selected were kept clean and chlorinated. After the floods in October when road water mains in Kilpauk were damaged and water supply to several divisions was cut off, all the wells in these divisions without an exception were chlorinated at regular intervals till normal water supply was restored.

Anti-stegomyia operations:—Stegomyia control measures were carried out as in the previous years within half-a-mile radius of Madras Port Trust. This area was inspected 17 times during the year under report. The stegomyia house-index was furnished to the Director of Public Health every month. The mosquito house-index for the 17 rounds ranged from 0.35 to 1.30, the index at the time of commencement of the survey in 1936 being 14.0. Similarly the stegomyia house-index of the year under report ranged from 0.10 to 0.37 against 9.9 in 1936. Samples of larvae were collected in the specified area around Port Trust. They were bred into adult mosquitoes and their species ascertained in the laboratory. Letters containing instructions to arrest the breeding of mosquitoes were issued to the owners or occupiers of premises where mosquito breeding was noticed. Public offices, institutions and firms were also instructed to take preventive measures and thereby stop mosquito breeding in fire-buckets, pots, overhead cisterns, etc.

The activities of the house-to-house inspection squads were confined to divisions without complete under-ground drainge, namely, divisions 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 38 & 40. The staff inspected wells, cisterns, drains, cesspools, stagnation in pits, culverts, etc. and prevented the breeding of mosquitoes in these places. The mosquito house-index for the 36 rounds made by the staff in these divisions ranged from 1.80 to 2.45 compared with the mosquito house-index of 9.5 at the beginning of the survey in 1937. The improvement effected in controlling mosquito nuisance in these divisions during the year under report was considerable in spite of the adverse conditions already mentioned.

During the course of their work the staff detected and removed old and unserviceable articles which would otherwise have become breeding places of mosquitoes after rains.

Public drains and cesspools, all covered drains, open drains, ditch drains, stagnation in marshes were petrolised once a week. The construction of new storm water drains to relieve the flooding of lowlands and the impounding of water in the Kelly's drain for A. R. P. fire-fighting purposes increased the petrolising work of oil gangs. Liquid fuel and kerosene mixture were used as larvicides. Spraying with Pyroxiol mixture as an insecticide was done in cases where adult mosquitoes had to be killed.

The Cooum and the Buckingham Canal:—In both these water-ways a separate river gang operated and removed the weeds and moss. A number of sumps that had been sunk on the banks contained stagnant water and necessitated the removal of moss and oiling to prevent breeding. Other pools and puddles on their banks were also attended to and kept free from mosquito breeding.

Reclamation of low-lands:—Parts of low-lands were reclaimed (1) west of Wall Tax Road (2) next to Slaughter House (3) in Couransmith Nagar (4) in front of Vyasarpady Dispensary (5) in Perambur Tank (6) in Nungambakkam Lake (7) in Venkatesapuram (8) at the end of Brodies Road near Adyar (9) in Kilpauk Cemetery (10) in K. I. Hospital compound (11) in Kathiwakkam High Road.

Enteric fever.—658 attacks and 90 deaths occurred among the residents of the city during the year.

145 cases were admitted into the various hospitals and institutions in the city from the adjoining districts for treatment and 26 of them were fatal.

The death-rate in 1943 was 0.11 per mille excluding deaths among outsiders against 0.16 in 1942, the quinquennial, 1938-42, average being 0.19.

Preventive measures were adopted promptly in all the cases. 29,80 anti-typoid inoculations were performed among contacts and residents in the area.

Other fevers:—2,345 deaths were registered from “other fevers” against 1,341 in 1942. The death-rate was 2.90 per mille of the estimated population as against 1.69 in 1942, and the quinquennial (1938-42) average of 2.56.

Tuberculosis:—398 deaths were registered from tuberculosis against 301 in 1942. The death-rate was 0.49 per mille of the estimated population in 1943, 0.38 in 1942, the average rate for the quinquennium, 1928-42, being 1.21.

General respiratory diseases:—7,857 deaths were registered with a death-rate of 9.73 per mille of the estimated population against 4,093 deaths with a death-rate of 5.15 in the previous year. The average death-rate from respiratory diseases for the quinquennium, 1938-42, was 7.76. The large number of deaths was due to the floods in the last quarter of the year.

Deaths from “Child-birth”:—275 mothers died after child-birth. The maternal mortality rate was 9.32 per 1,000 live-births compared with 7.46 in 1942, the average rate for the quinquennium, 1938-42, being 8.20.

Deaths from “Other Causes.”:—14,953 deaths excluding 276 deaths from injuries were registered under this group of causes against 9,113 in 1942. The death-rate was 18.51 per mille of the estimated population in 1943, 11.47 in 1942 and 16.49 for the quinquennium, 1938-42.

Certified deaths:—5,836 deaths were certified by the various hospitals and institutions in the city. 1,104 deaths were certified by the private medical practitioners. The certified deaths represented 22.8% of the total deaths compared with 21.5% in 1942. Medical Officers in charge of Registration of Births and Deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

MEDICAL RELIEF:—27 out-patient dispensaries, 2 leprosy and skin clinics and 1 venereal clinic and 1 infectious diseases hospital continued to give free medical aid to the sick, especially among the poor in the city. The Infections Diseases Hospital, Krishnampet, functioned temporarily and remained open for a period of 2 months during the epidemic of cholera.

In the 20 allopathic, 4 unani, 2 siddha and 1 ayurvedic dispensaries only cases of minor ailments were treated. The total number of such cases treated in them was 22,31,710 of which 9,87,241 were new cases. The number of cases treated for skin affections totalled 96,965. In the dispensary at Nungambakkam 5 cases of leprosy were treated and they were given 10 injections.

The Leprosy and Skin Clinic, Ice House Road, recorded a total attendance of 50,654 cases of which 345 were new cases of leprosy and 15,479 were new cases of skin and other diseases. 5,375 injections were performed for leprosy and 615 injections for skin diseases.

Of the leprous cases treated in this clinic 185 showed improvement, 22 became symptom free and 8 had the disease arrested. Cases fit for institutional treatment were directed to the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Thirumani.

The leprosy and skin clinic attached to the dispensary at Vyasarpady treated 7,868 cases of which 101 were new leprosy cases and 2,619 were new skin cases. 2,777 injections were given for leprosy. Treatment resulted in improvement to 52 cases; 1 case was rendered symptom free and in 11 cases the disease was arrested.

Of the skin diseases, scabies showed increased incidence and became widely prevalent towards the close of the year under review. Its widespread prevalence became a matter for anxious consideration. Besides investigating the cause for its incidence, effective remedial measures were contemplated.

In the Venereal Clinic, Pulianthope, the total cases attended numbered 16,536. There were 1,646 new cases consisting of 1,356 males, 287 females, and 3 children. Of the new cases, 388 had syphilis, 822 gonorrhoea, 155 chancroid and 281 other diseases of venereal origin. During the year 1,569 injections were given, 870 urethral smears were examined for gonococci and 17 minor operations were performed.

There were 279 cases of primary syphilis, 74 cases of secondary syphilis, 2 cases of tertiary syphilis, 31 cases of latent syphilis and 2 cases of congenital syphilis. All the syphilitic cases were rendered free from open lesion and symptoms. They were instructed to continue treatment for some more time.

In the treatment of gonorrhoea Sulphonamide group of drugs was used with considerable success. This group of drugs proved almost a specific to gonorrhoea. Plain Sulphanilamide was largely used and its administration by mouth for gonorrhoea yielded excellent results. Sulphapyridine and Sulphathiozole were used for cases which proved refractory to Sulphanilamide. Sulphanilamide proved effective in the treatment of soft sores, lympho granuloma inguinale and erosive balanitis. Its internal administration caused subsidence of glands and its external application cured open sores.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, treated all cases of infectious diseases occurring in the city. Cases sent from the adjoining district of Chingleput were also admitted and treated. A war time feature was the admission for treatment of infectious diseases cases occurring among the military personnel stationed in and near the city.

There were 2,483 admissions during the year, of which 1,113 were cases of cholera and 74 of small-pox. There were 5 cases of meningitis and 6 cases of diphtheria. Of the total of 2,707 cases treated, 1,950 were cured and 658 died.

The Krishnampet Isolation Hospital was temporarily opened from 2-1-1943 to treat cholera cases. There were 345 admissions of which 247 proved to be cases of cholera. Of the total cases treated, 203 were cured and 142 died.

It was closed on 28-2-1943 to be converted into a Special Home for diseased and infirm beggars. Its conversion into a home for the reception of such cases was completed before the end of the year.

Poor House :—The female section of this institution was reserved as an A. R. P. "Rest Centre" and the number of admissions during the year had to be restricted.

There were 153 inmates at the beginning of the year ; 225 were admitted ; 159 left and 101 died.

In connection with the celebration of the Tunisian Day on 21-5-1943, 2,000 persons were fed in this institution. H. E. the Governor paid a visit to this institution on that day and recorded his appreciation as follows :—

" I am very pleased indeed to have paid my second visit to this most excellent institution and am most appreciative of the great work that it is doing.

To-day's visit is in connection with the great victory of the United Nations in Africa, but I hope that I shall come again to celebrate the final victory of right over might.

However I know that either in peace or in war you will carry on your noble work to alleviate distress and suffering and I wish you all success in the future."

The usual feasts on important festival days and on the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore were given out of the interest from the endowments provided for the purpose. Mr. Lalu Meyan gave a donation of Rs. 25 for the special feeding of the inmates on 15-7-1943.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS (1943-44):-
The number on rolls in the schools inspected was, 16,165 boys and 16,318 girls and the average attendance in them was 12,485 boys and 11,818 girls. 12,938 boys and 12,475 girls were examined during the year. The percentage of children examined to the total number on rolls in the schools inspected was 75.24.

7,850 boys (60.67%) and 5,633 girls (45.15%) were defective and required treatment, the percentage of defectives during the previous year being 58.44 among boys and 39.29 among girls.

There was a further drop in the nutritional condition of the children, the percentage of illnourished children rising from 24.29 to 26.52 in the case of boys and from 1.70 to 6.46 in the case of girls. A large increase in the skin diseases, especially scabies, was noticed.

The details of defects are summarised and given below.

*Personal hygiene, malnutrition and catarrhal conditions:—*1,314 boys (10.16 %) and 574 girls (4.60%) were found to be dirty and were instructed to bathe and wash their clothing daily. 3,421 boys (26.52%) and 806 girls (6.46%) were undernourished against 24.29% and 1.70% respectively in the previous year. 2,422 boys (18.72%) and 1,147 girls (9.19%) had dental and oral complaints. 1,905 children had stomatitis of a catarrhal type. 1,085 boys (8.39%) and 1,623 girls (13.01%) had diseases pertaining to the nose and the throat. 2,160 children had enlarged tonsils and 456 of them were advised removal of the tonsils as they were infected. 545 had eye diseases. 85 were having defects of vision. 200 children had discharging ears and other complaints pertaining to the ear. 13 were found short of hearing and were given seats near the teachers. 29 were having defects of speech.

*Circulatory and respiratory diseases:—*112 children were having defects relating to the heart and blood. 53 had anaemia and were treated at the dispensaries. 2 children showed suspicious signs of tuberculosis of the lungs. 5 had tubercular affections of the glands. They were treated with benefit. 290 children were having bronchitis and other lung diseases. 3 children had enlarged spleen due to malaria.

*Diseases of bones, joints and nervous system:—*339 cases came under this heading. They were mostly deformities of chest due to rickets in their younger ages. 31 had infantile palsies and functional disorders.

*Infectious diseases, deformities and other diseases:—*3,118 boys (24.10%) and 2,665 girls (21.36%) had infectious diseases mostly skin conditions, the corresponding percentages during the previous year being 17.58 and 13.31 respectively.

During the later half of the school year a considerable increase in the incidence of scabies was noticed. As many as 7,390 children were affected in all the schools. Special measures were adopted to deal with this condition. A cleansing scheme was introduced in all the schools and soaps, towels and sulphur ointment were distributed and the affected children were given baths and treatment on prescribed lines under the supervision of the Medical Inspectors. A considerable improvement was noticed in the children after this treatment as the statement below will show:—

No. of children treated for scabies.	No. cured by the treatment.	Number improved by the treatment.
7,360	5,831	1,144

There were 356 children having signs and symptoms of leprosy in the schools inspected. 841 children were suffering from diseases and defects not included in any of the above items. 31 had deformities of limbs or joints. Details are shown in the statement.

General preventive work :—3,223 children were re-vaccinated. 8,150 were protected against cholera by inoculation, while 4,525 were inoculated against typhoid.

Medical treatment :—All the minor ailments were treated at the Corporation dispensaries while the more serious defects were referred to the Government hospitals. As stated in previous reports leper children were treated at the Skin Clinics, Stanley Hospital and Vyasarpady Dispensary, while in the south range, treatment had to be given at the dispensaries for want of conveyance.

Leprosy :—There were 356 children suffering from leprosy in early and non-infectious stages in the schools inspected. 114 were entrants and 242 old cases. Parents of those children have been advised. The distribution of the disease according to sex was as follows :—

Sex.	No. Defective	Percentage to the total examined.	Percentage to the total of leper cases.
Boys	245	1.89	68.82
Girls	111	0.89	31.18
	<hr/> 356 <hr/>	<hr/> 1.40 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

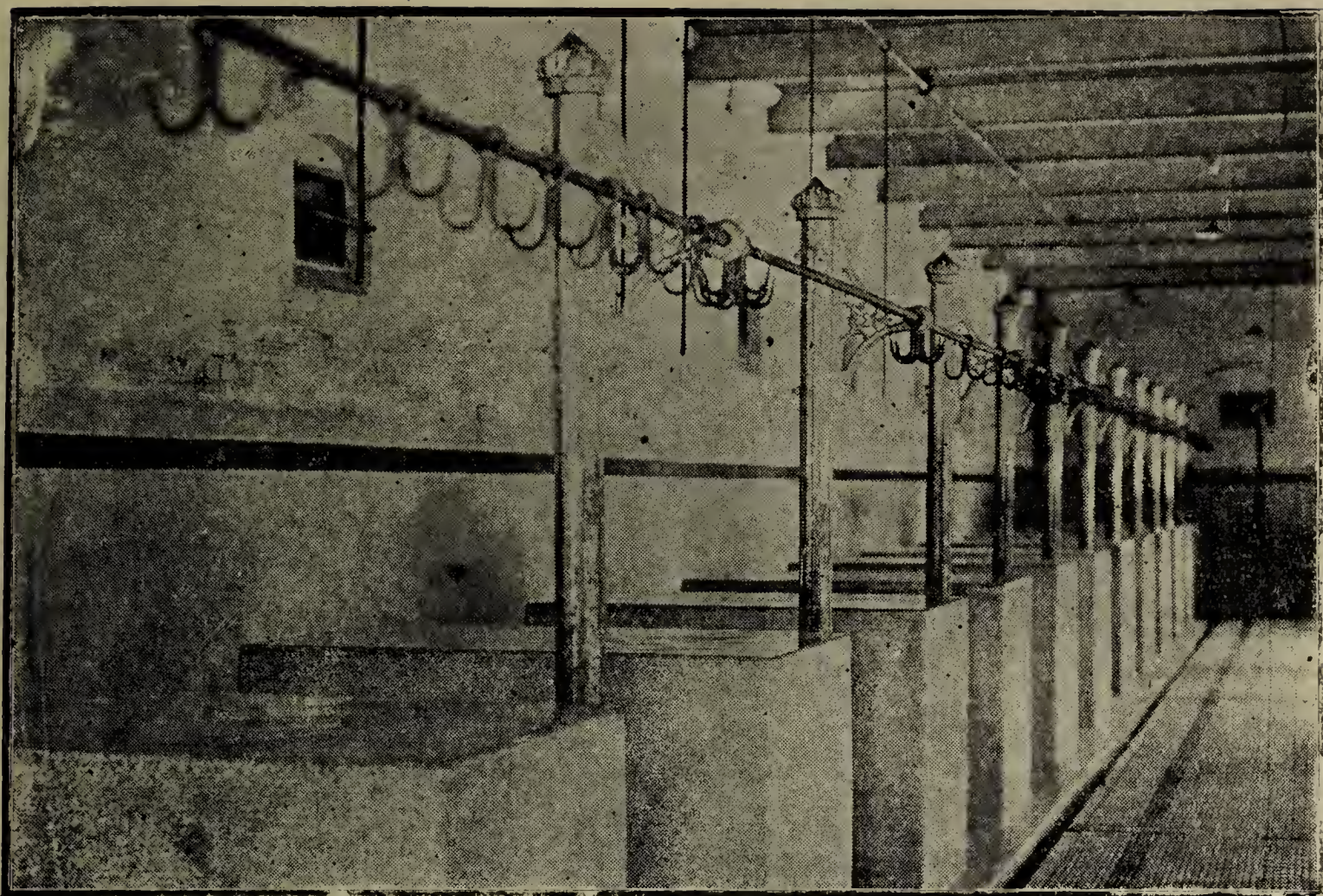
The results of treatment given to them at the institutions showed that the disease was arrested in 2 children. 34 children showed improvement in their condition while the rest continued the treatment.

Re-inspections and following-up work :—187 re-visits were paid to the schools to follow up the defectives after the routine visits. 7,396 re-examinations of children were conducted. The details of the results of treatment are given in the form of a statement on page 30, a summary of which is given below :—

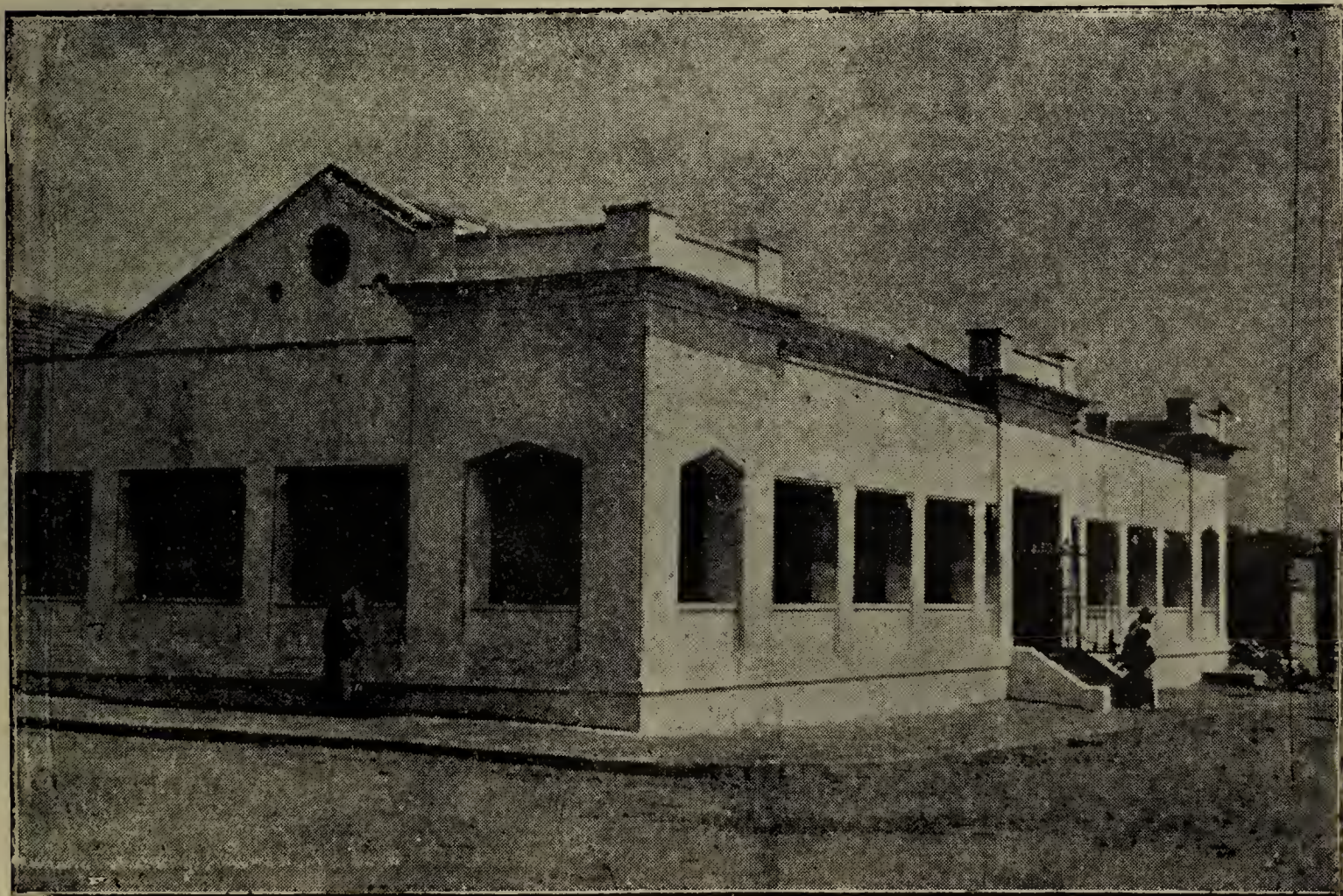
155 ill-nourished children regained normal health after treatment. 108 had their carious teeth extracted while 521 suffering from stomatitis were cured by treatment. 50 children had their tonsils and adenoids removed by operation. Besides the 6,975 cases of scabies cured and improved, 1,204 children suffering from other skin affections were cured after treatment and attention to personal hygiene. 30 children underwent circumcision operation.

Co-operation of parents and teachers :—2,768 parents called at the medical examination of their children and received advice. The school staff followed up the treatment given to the defective children till they were cured. Special attention was paid to the leper children to ensure that they attended the treatment centres regularly.

School sanitation :—Change of premises was suggested in the case of one school which was in a building unsuitable for school purposes. Improvements to the existing buildings were suggested in 29 schools. 118 of the schools inspected had flushout latrines. 47 of the schools inspected were recommended provision of playground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided for all the schools. Strained tap water was supplied to the children for drinking. 63 schools had bathing facilities.



Improved Mutton Stalls, Moore Market.



Beef Stall Building, Moore Market — After Improvement.



Fowl Stall Building, Moore Market — After Improvement.



Public Convenience, Fraser Bridge Road.

Midday meals:—In 102 schools 6,250 children were provided with midday meals on school working days. The Medical Inspectors continued to supervise the sanitary arrangements.

Prpaganda:—105 lectures and 119 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these was 11,486.

WATER ANALYSIS:—The chlorination of the city's water supply continued to be an important feature of the water works system during the year.

The Poondi Reservoir which was nearing completion at the end of the year was opened in June, 1944.

The number of samples examined during the year was 14,407 against 13,452 in 1942.

The total rainfall in the catchment area of the Sholavaram Reservoir was 76·08" against 29·39" in 1942. The depth of water was found to be maximum in October and minimum in April. The organic content as represented by Tidy's test was found to vary from a minimum of 0·110 in December to a maximum of 0·280 part per 100,000 in March. The bacterial quality of the water was generally poor almost throughout the year, *coli-form bacteria* being present in quantities varying from 1 c.c. to 60 c.c.

The total rainfall in catchment area of the Red Hills Reservoir was 66·50" against 30·67" in 1942. The level of water was found to decrease gradually from January when it was highest to September when it was lowest, and thereafter it showed an increase till December. The figures for oxidisable organic matter varied from a minimum of 0·055 part in December to a maximum of 0·195 part in September.

Samples of water collected from the Red Hills end of the raw-water conduit resembled generally those taken near Jones Tower in the reservoir

Raw-water samples drawn from the Kilpauk end of the raw-water conduit were of highest purity in November and of poorest quality in July, bacteriologically. Chemically, the figures for "oxygen absorbed" varied from a minimum of 0·100 part in December to a maximum of 0·172 part per 100,000 in September.

There were 17 sand filters each containing only a few inches of sand. Of these, 8 to 9 beds on an average were working at a time with no fixed rate of filtration. A maximum of 22·82 m.g.d. was filtered in June and August and a minimum of 16·50 m.g.d. in January and the mean for the year was 20·29 m.g.d. As there is no special arrangement for storing water, the water strained daily was pumped straight into the city mains representing the average rate of supply. The maximum dose of chlorine which was applied to the filtered water was 2·16 p.p.m. in October and the minimum was 0·90 p.p.m. in December.

The percentage of samples containing no *coli-form bacteria* in 60 c.c. was highest (100%) in January, February, March, April and May and lowest (51·2%) in September in the samples drawn from the test-tap at Kilpauk. The figure for "oxygen absorbed" was highest (0·117 part) in September and lowest (0·063 part) in November.

Coliform bacteria were absent in volumes of 60 c. c. in 90% of the samples in October (maximum) and in 60% of the samples in April (minimum) from the distribution system.

FOOD CONTROL:—The campaign started in 1942 to improve the sanitary condition of the markets in the city was vigorously continued

during the year under report. In almost all the markets raised platforms were provided for the offal and fish stalls.

New Washermanpet market and Tondiarpet, Mannady and Macdonald markets closed in 1941 and 1942 were improved and re-opened during the year under report. In New Washermanpet market the southern portion was rebuilt and a flushout latrine with 2 seats was provided. In Tondiarpet market the walls were repaired and colourwashed, wood-work repainted and glass cases provided for the sale of dry fish. In Mannady and Macdonald markets the drains were deepened with proper gradient and overhead tanks installed.

In Kothawal market stalls were raised and the construction of the modern type of sanitary convenience was completed. Demellows Road market was extended in the north-east corner for accommodating dry fish stalls. In Ellamman Koil market and Jubilee market overhead tanks were reconstructed to provide adequate water supply. Licence to Connemara market was withheld to make the owner carry out the required improvements. In Thannithorai market a cart-stand was provided and the flooring of the rear portion made impervious.

A good many improvements were effected to the Corporation markets. In Moore Market the mutton and butter stalls were renovated. The construction of the new hawker's stalls was under progress. In Fruit Market the inner courtyard was provided with granolithic flooring and the verandah around it completed. The provision of a passage under the clock tower improved the appearance of the market. Remodelling of the stalls inside was under progress. In Smithfield Market improvements costing Rs. 4,380 were carried out.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT:—During the year ended 31st December 1943, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was 2,060 against 1,755 during 1942. Of the 2,060 samples analysed, 1,593 samples were genuine and the remaining 467 were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples during the year under report was 22·7 against 20·7 in the previous year. The number of samples analysed during the year, namely 2,060, constitutes a record since 1930, when sampling was commenced under the Act.

The samples comprised milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, coffee tablets, tea, ghee substitutes, chicory, chicory substitutes and turmeric. A statement of the samples analysed during the year under report and five previous years is given on page 36.

It would be seen from this statement that the percentage of adulterated samples during the year under report was 22·7 against 20·7 in 1942, 24·3 in 1941 and 31·0 in 1940. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of adulterated samples in 1943 as compared with 1942. It should be remembered that the figure for 1942 was the lowest on record and that for 1943 is only slightly higher.

The position would have been much better but for the fact that in the case of milk and butter, adulteration had increased considerably. The increase in adulteration was due to the considerable shortage in the supply of these articles and the greater temptation to adulterate on account of the higher prices prevailing during the year. Ghee improved slightly, adulteration was extremely slight in the case of gingelly oil and there was no adulteration in the case of groundnut and cocoanut oils. The adulteration of coffee decreased but tea continued to be genuine.

During the year under report, 9 samples of turmeric were examined for coloring with lead chromate, of which 5 were reported as adulterated on account of their excessive lead content.

The percentage of adulterated samples in the case of ghee is shown as 24·3 in Statement No. I, but the figure was only 11·2 in the case of samples taken from shops, but the usual 100 per cent adulteration was recorded in the case of ghee hawkers. Unless the public cease to buy ghee from them, the trade of hawkers cannot be stamped out completely.

The details regarding the various articles of food analysed during the year under report are given below:—

Milk:—380 samples were analysed. Of these, 239 were cow's milk, 114 were buffalo's milk and 27 were declared by the vendors as mixtures of cow's and buffalo's milk. Of the 239 samples of cow's milk, 101 samples were reported as adulterated. Of these, 97 samples contained added water ranging from 7 to 68 per cent, one was deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 27 per cent (Statutory minimum for milk-fat for cow's milk: 3·0 per cent), 3 samples contained added water and were also deficient in milk-fat (deficiency over and above that accounted for by the added water). Of the 114 samples of buffalo's milk, 53 contained added water ranging from 3 to 64 per cent and 2 samples contained added water and were also deficient in milk-fat, the deficiency being more than could be accounted for by the added water (Statutory minimum for milk-fat in buffalo's milk: 4·5 per cent). Of the 27 mixtures of cow's and buffalo's milk, 21 samples contained added water ranging from 8 to 52 per cent and one sample contained 39 per cent added water and 3·3 per cent cane sugar, the sugar evidently having been added to defeat the lactometer test (Sp. gr. in lactometer at 85 degrees F is 26·4).

The detection and estimation of added water was in general based on deficiency in solids-not-fat (Statutory minimum: 8·5 per cent for cow's milk and 9·0 per cent for buffalo's milk) and Freezing Point (Hortvet). In the case of one sample of cow's milk which was found to be curdled, added water was estimated from the figures for ash and nitrogen (Statutory minimum for nitrogen for cow's milk: 0·5 per cent).

Butter:—189 samples were analysed and 59 were reported as adulterated. Of the 59 adulterated samples, 54 contained excess water (Statutory maximum limit for water in butter: 20 per cent) the excess water varying from 2·2 per cent to 53·5 per cent. 3 samples contained fat other than milk-fat and 2 samples contained both excess water and fat other than milk-fat.

Ghee:—703 samples were analysed and 171 were found to be adulterated. The commonest adulterant employed was hydrogenated (hardened) oils of varying degrees of hardening.

The extent of adulteration varied from 15 to 100 per cent.

Gingelly oil:—437 samples were analysed. 428 samples were genuine and the remaining 9 contained *arachis* (groundnut) oil ranging from 15 to 85 per cent.

Groundnut oil:—116 samples were analysed and all were genuine.

Cocoanut oil:—42 samples were analysed and all were genuine.

Coffee powder:—83 samples (71 samples of powder and 12 samples of coffee tablets) were analysed. 16 samples were found to be adulterated. The Madras Act prohibits the addition of any substance other than chicory to coffee intended for sale, and in the case of chicory, the percentage of chicory admixed has to be declared by means of a label. Of the 16 adulterated samples, 2 samples did not contain the proportion of coffee and chicory as stated on the label, 8 samples contained roasted and ground Mahua (*Bassia*) flower, 3 samples contained roasted and ground Bengal gram; one was adulterated with the pericarp of coffee, one was adulterated with exhausted (spent) coffee and one contained an unidentified adulterant.

Tea:—30 samples were analysed and all were genuine.

Ghee substitutes:—31 samples were analysed. 10 were described as *vanaspathi*, 11 as *vegetable product* and 40 as *marvo*. 39 of these samples consisted of 100 per cent hydrogenated (hardened) vegetable oils (the common oil used for hydrogenation being groundnut oil). 20 samples were mixtures of butter-fat and hardened oils (butter-fat from 5 to 60 per cent) and 2 samples consisted entirely of ghee (butter-fat).

Other articles:—19 samples were analysed. These included 2 samples of safflower oil, both of which were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil, one sample described as 'refined oil' which contained 100 per cent of refined groundnut oil, one sample sold as *mattam oil* consisting of 50 per cent gingelly oil and 50 per cent groundnut oil, 9 samples of turmeric, 5 samples of chicory and one sample described as chicory substitute.

Samples of turmeric were examined for their lead content (Statutory maximum limit for lead in turmeric: 5 parts per million). Of the 9 samples examined 4 contained only traces of lead (below 5 parts per million) and the other 5 contained excessive quantities of lead ranging from 53 parts per million to 118 parts per million.

Of the 5 samples of chicory examined, one was genuine chicory (root of *Cichorium Intybus*) and the other four consisted of 100 per cent Mahua (*Bassia*) flower. One sample described as Chicory substitute also consisted of 100 per cent Mahua flower.

Details of the examination of other samples not taken under the Food Adulteration Act during the year under report are given below:—

Articles examined.	Report.
7 Samples of rice from the Health Department.	3 samples were reported as unfit for human consumption and the remaining 4 as fit.
3 Samples of milk from the Health Department.	All adulterated and contained added water.
1 Sample of milk from the War Technicians' Hostel, Electrical Department.	Contained 18 per cent added water.
1 Sample of ghee from the Health Department.	Genuine.
2 Samples of bread from the Health Department.	Excessive water and acidity in one and excessive acidity in the other.

A statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1943 and the adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1st January 1943 is given in Statement No. II on page 37.

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 467. Action taken in respect of these samples comprised warning of the vendors in 34 samples, seizure and forfeiture of the consignments of articles of food in respect of 123 samples and prosecution of the vendors in the case of 310 samples.

Of the 310 prosecutions launched, vendors were convicted in 213 cases, 4 cases were withdrawn, 6 were acquitted and 87 were pending disposal on 31st December 1943.

During the year under report, there were 213 convictions in respect of the samples examined in 1943 and 26 convictions pertaining to the prosecutions launched in the previous year. The total number of convictions during

the year for the sale of adulterated articles of food was 239 against 158 in 1942. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 13,105, against Rs. 5,180, in 1942. The average fine per conviction during 1943 was Rs. 55 against Rs. 33 in 1942.

Action taken under other sections of the Act and the Rules made thereunder is given below:—

(1) One vendor was prosecuted and fined Rs. 25 for preventing the Food Inspector from taking a sample.

(2) Two vendors were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively under Rule 6 of the Prevention of Adulteration Rules, for keeping food for sale in imperfectly tinned brass vessels.

(3) 496 vessels used for keeping food for sale and which were found to be dirty and imperfectly enamelled or tinned were seized for contravening Rules 5 and 6 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules.

Before concluding, it may be pointed out that during the latter part of the year under report, there was a welcome increase in the fines imposed as a result of which the average fine per conviction during the year worked up to Rs. 55 which is a record for the past 14 years. There is no doubt that deterrent fines would reduce the incidence of adulteration and the effect of the heavier fines is already being noticed.

SANITATION:—8,759 feet of new sewers were laid during the year bringing the percentage of the sewered area in the city to 93.03. 612 flushout latrines were installed in private houses and 17 public conveniences opened before the close of the year.

970 plans for construction and reconstruction of buildings were received for scrutiny; 268 of these were rejected for sanitary reasons. 190 houses were newly constructed. Provision of flushout latrines was insisted upon for 616 houses in sewered areas.

11,337 houses were inspected to detect sanitary defects and 1944 notices were issued to rectify the defects detailed below.

- (1) Want of proper drainage in 443 houses.
- (1) Want of sufficient latrine accommodation in 216 houses.
- (3) Defective water-supply in 208 houses.
- (4) Bad ventilation in 524 houses.
- (5) Miscellaneous defects in 726 houses.

As a result of action taken 1,884 houses were rectified. 690 houses were inspected to investigate and remedy complaints received.

8,397 applications for licensing offensive trades were received and dealt with during the year; 7,796 were sanctioned and 601 were refused; 403 prosecutions for carrying on offensive trades without licence and 85 for contravening the licence conditions were launched during the course of the year under report.

66 lodging houses were registered under the Public Health Act. Before the issue of certificates to these lodging houses, the provision of necessary sanitary conveniences was insisted upon.

The condition of the cattle yards received particular attention during the course of the year. 589 were licensed at the beginning of the year; 571 came to be improved as a result of action against the owners; 498 were found unfit for licensing. The closure of 78 cattle yards was effected by launching prosecutions against the owners.

The cattle yards at Basin Road, Purasawalkam, Chintadripet and Triplicane were well maintained. The animals housed in them numbered 128.

The Corporation dhobikhanas in Robinson Park, Chetpet, Conran-smith Nagar and Venkatathri Naicken Street functioned satisfactorily.

Meat supply:—The three Corporation Slaughter Houses worked efficiently during the year. 5,22,317 sheep and goats, 27,688 cattle and 1,787 pigs were brought for slaughter. Of these animals, 4,493 sheep and goats, 280 cattle and pigs were found unhealthy and not allowed to be slaughtered. 43 carcasses and 29,594 organs of the animals slaughtered were found diseased and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

The construction of the sheep shandy was taken up during the course of the year.

177 animals were permitted to be slaughtered privately for religious purposes.

Weights & measures:—All public and private markets, bazaars, shops, stalls, godowns and depots in the city were periodically visited and the weights, measures and scales in use were examined and checked by the 2 Inspectors of Weights, Measures and Scales. Street hawkers were also intercepted, and their weights, measures and scales tested by them. 791 weights, measures and scales found defective were seized by them and confiscated during the year under report.

Anti-rabic measures:—There were 5 licensed dog catchers for catching stray and ownerless dogs in the city. They accompanied the Superintendent, Lethal Chamber, in the motor van specially designed for the purpose, and caught dogs found straying in public places. 14,076 such dogs, of which 7,594 were bitches, were caught by them.

In the Lethal Chamber 13,395 dogs were destroyed; 510 claimed by owners and 216 given to the Medical Colleges.

There were 10 licensed pig catchers for catching stray pigs in the city working under the immediate control of the Superintendent, Slaughter Houses. 84 such pigs were caught by them. Of these pigs, 77 were released and 7 auctioned. All of them were subsequently slaughtered in the Pig Slaughter House.

The Zoological Garden:—The animals of the zoo removed to Erode in 1942 continued to remain there in charge of the Superintendent. An Assistant Superintendent was appointed on 1-9-1943 and placed in charge of the Zoological Garden in People's Park. Mr. P.V. Ramanujam Chettiar continued to be Hony. Visitor to the zoo.

A male calf was born to the giraffe. One wild goat, one langur monkey and a leopard cub were received as gifts. 42 spotted deer, 5 ducks and 1 hill partridge died during the floods in October.

The gate fees collected departmentally amounted to Rs. 4,358-15-6.

Swimming bath:—The Royal Swimming Bath became very popular especially with the military personnel stationed in the city and suburbs. A sum of Rs. 8,060-5-0 was realised as admission fees during the year against Rs. 4,080-5-0 in 1942.

Health propaganda:—2,810 lectures and 1,755 talks on public health subjects were conducted during the year. 30 of the lectures were accompanied by demonstrations with magic lantern. Lectures on venereal diseases with similar demonstration were specially held for the benefit of the military personnel stationed in the city. The A.R.P. propaganda van was also utilised to deliver a few lectures. The attendance at all the lectures was always large.

CONSERVANCY:—The total expenditure on conservancy for the year 1943-44, was Rs. 13,37,316-13-3, against Rs. 11,62,440-7-8 for 1942-43.

There were 2,998 coolies for the cleaning of streets, drains, latrines and water-tables. 459 trollies and rubbish carts, 43 nightsoil carts and 35 sewage and silt carts were used for the removal of rubbish, filth, sewage and silt. Motor lorries required for the removal of rubbish and filth in the city were marched out daily from the Lorry Station and the charges incurred for the supply of these lorries were debited to the Health Department. The total amount so debited during 1943-44 was Rs. 1,27,537-14-6.

Consequent on the construction of a pail depot at Korukkupet, the pail depot at Demellows Road was closed. The new depot at Korukkupet worked satisfactorily during the year under review.

The tipping platforms at Langs Garden and Krishnampet continued to serve but the one at Basin Bridge Depot could not be used during the year as it was under the control of the Military Authorities. The incinerator at Basin Road functioned during the year while the other at Krishnampet was kept closed for repairs.

Disposal of rubbish.—About 5,52,522 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year against 5,60,200 in the previous year. Of these, 1,47,721 cart-loads were sold; 1,54,630 cart-loads were used for raising low-lands in the city; 41,767 cart-loads of rubbish were burnt at the Incinerator after separating earth and other incombustible materials. The rest of the rubbish was dumped at the Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore dumping grounds.

Disposal of filth.—61,330 cart-loads of filth were removed against 62,345 cart-loads removed during the previous year. Of these, 20,716 cart-loads were flushed into the sewers at the pail depots at Ice House Road and Korukkupet. The rest was trenched at the dumping grounds in Otteri and Korukkupet. The amount realised by the sale of manure and cow dung during 1943-44 was Rs. 4,874-2-6.

Public latrines:—325 public latrines existed in the city during the year under report. Of these, 285 were of the flushout type and 40 masonry and sanded latrines. 17 public conveniences were opened for public use during the year at the following places:—

- 4th Dvn. Narayana Naickan Garden 8th Lane.
- 10th „ At the junction of Anna Pillai Street and Stringers Street.
- 15th „ Fraser Bridge Road (near the Mofussil Bus Stand).
- 17th „ Decastor Road (Paddison Lines).
- 17th „ Rutherford—Sundarapuram.
- 18th „ Alexander Road (near the Mill Village Wall).
- 20th „ Edward Park Street (at the junction of Chellappa Mudaly Street).
- 25th „ West Cooum River Road (near the junction of Guruvappa Chetty Street).
- 26th „ South Cooum River Road (near the Transport Lines).
- 31st „ At the junction of Body Guards Road and Mount Road.
- 31st „ By the side of Durga in Mount Road.
- 36th „ At the junction of Whites Road and Mount Road.
- 37th „ Beer Karan Puram, Teynampet.
- 39th „ Malliappupuram (at the end of Rosary Church 1st Lane).
- 40th „ Vannarpuram.
- 40th „ Ellapatha Madha Koil Street.
- 40th „ Padavettan Street, Mylapore.

The conservancy staff paid particular attention to the cleaning and disinfection of public latrines and of places where there was frequent committal of nuisance. 1,207 gallons of disinfectants and 3,956 parabs of chunam and 361 lbs. of bleaching powder were used during the year for the disinfection of latrines, drains, roadsides, etc.

Conservancy of private places:—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions in the city was undertaken as per section 197 of the City Municipal Act. The total amount realised by way of fees during 1943-44 was Rs. 36,925-3-0.

Labour:—In pursuance of G.O. No. 4942 L. & M. dated 22-12-1931 coolies retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus. 365 coolies were provided with tenements in the Corporation Model Lines and 250 coolies were allowed to live in huts on Corporation land.

Conservancy cattle depots:—There were six conservancy cattle depots situated in different parts of the city. Each depot was in charge of a Veterinary Graduate designated as Depot Superintendent. One additional conservancy depot sanctioned for Perambur and Vyasarpady areas was nearing completion.

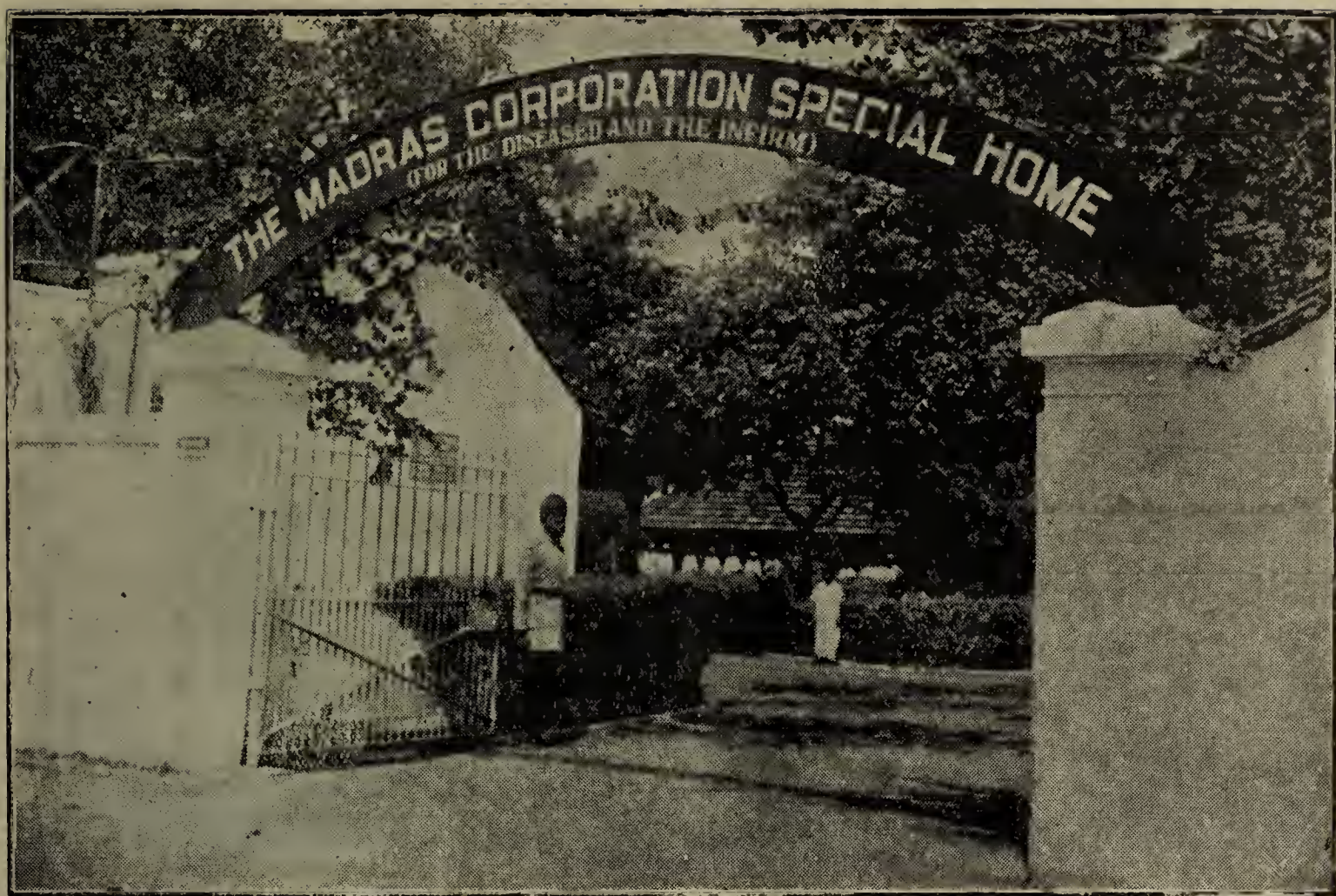
Animals:—The number of bullocks on hand on 1-1-1943 was 814 as against 796 in 1942. 50 bullocks were purchased during the year. 107 bullocks died during the year as against 110 in 1942. 6 bullocks were sold during the year leaving a balance of 751 bullocks at the end of the year.

Of the 107 casualties, 54 bullocks died of old age, 8 of anthrax, 11 of tuberculosis, 5 of piroplasmiasis, 2 of trypanosomiasis, 2 of coccidiosis, 1 of bovine lymphangitis, 8 of respiratory and 6 of digestive diseases and 10 from other causes. There were no deaths from rinderpest as all the animals were protected against it by the sero-virus method,

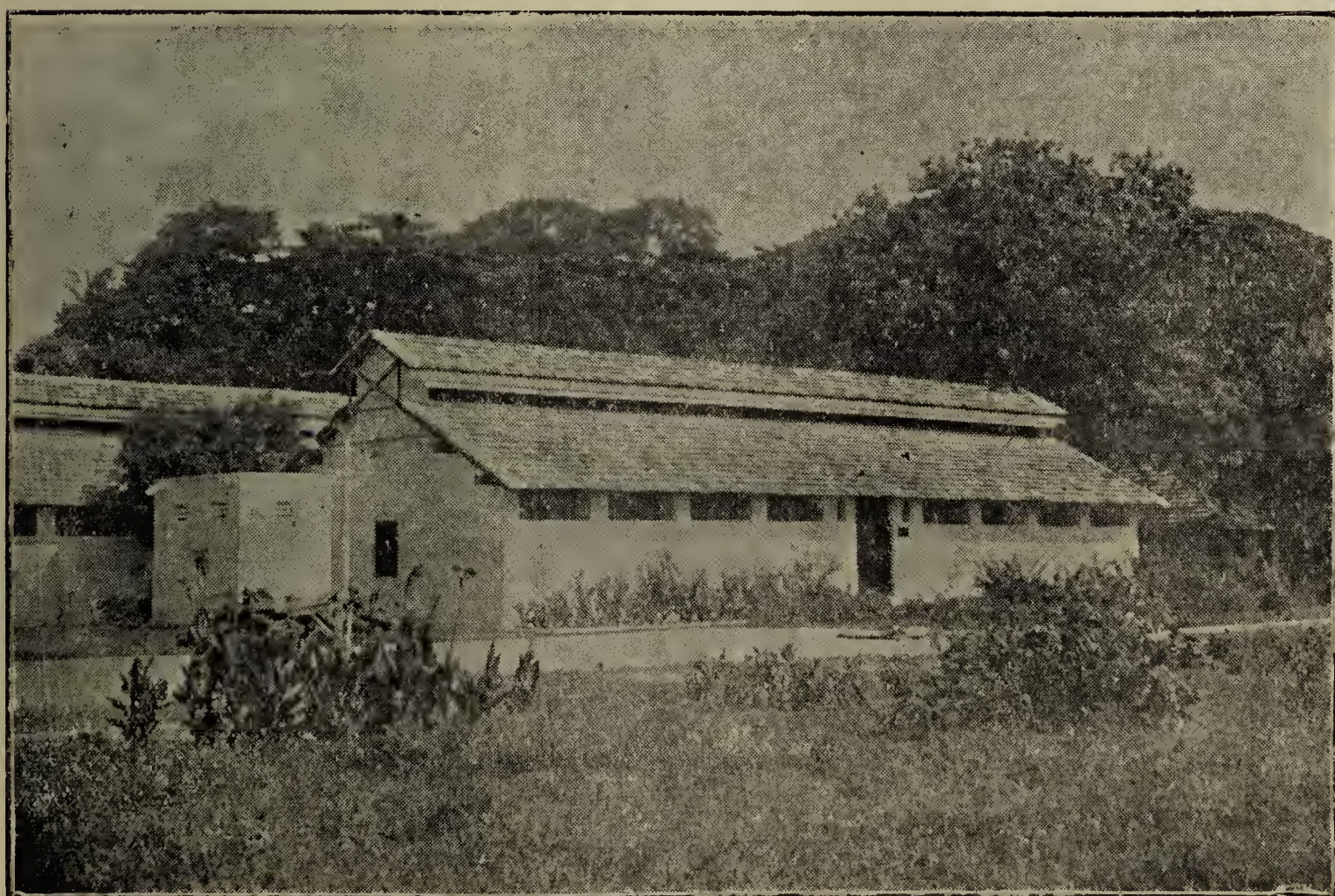
Anthrax:—Of the 8 deaths from anthrax during the year, 3 occurred at A Depot, 2 at D Depot, 1 at E Depot and 2 at F Depot. Preventive measures were promptly adopted and all depot bullocks were protected with anti-anthrax serum.

Tuberculosis:—There were only 11 deaths from tuberculosis. All possible preventive measures were adopted to prevent the spread of infection among conservancy bullocks. Every animal showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis was immediately destroyed. Bullocks suspected for tuberculosis were segregated and tested with tuberculin and all positive reactors were immediately destroyed.

Animals treated:—1,054 cases of diseases among conservancy bullocks were treated in the depots and at the Corporation Isolation Hospital in Vyasarpady.



Special Home for Beggars, Krishnampet - General View.



Main Male Ward, Special Home for Beggars, Krishnampet.



Child Welfare Centre, Kilpauk (opened on 28-6-44 by Mr. T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. The Governor).



View of Maternity Ward, Child Welfare Centre, Kilpauk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME, CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

During the year under report 15 Child Welfare Centres and 1 Maternity Ward were maintained by the Corporation.

Staff :—The Lady Superintendent continued to be in-charge of the Scheme assisted by 15 Lady Doctors and one Relieving Lady Doctor, 32 Health Visitors, 98 Midwives and 15 Compounders.

Pre-natal clinic :—Pre-natal clinics are held thrice a week in each Centre and the expectant mothers are advised by the Health Visitors during their visits to attend the clinic. 2,976 pre-natal clinics were held in the various Centres and 18,176 mothers attended the clinic and sought medical advice and treatment. They were actually examined and advised by the Lady Doctors and they were followed up by the Health Visitors till their confinement. The pre-natal clinics have gained much popularity and the mothers appreciated the instructions given to them by the Lady Doctors regarding their confinement and the care of the babies and were benefitted by the usefulness of the clinics as a result of which the maternal mortality is very low. The total attendance was 33,169. The Health Visitors registered 17,706 pregnant mothers.

Maternity service :—Out of a total of 29,498 births in the city, 11,227 labour cases including 84 twins came under the care of the Scheme. 9,068 were non-muslims and 2,243 were muslims.

The midwives paid 1,32,401 visits and the Health Visitors 1,38,631 visits in the homes of the patients. The Lady Doctors paid 16,247 visits.

A sum of Rs. 883-10-0 was realised as fees for maternity services rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 p. m.

Maternal mortality :—Out of 11,227 cases of labour that came under the Scheme, there were only 27 cases of Maternal Mortality as noted below which works out to 2.4 per mille against 3 per mille for 1942 which is the lowest on record ever since the inauguration of the Scheme.

Hospital	...	18
Private Doctors	...	2
Barber Women	...	2
Child Welfare Scheme	...	5
		27

Infantile mortality :—Out of 8,319 babies born in the year 1942, 273 were still-births and the remaining were kept under observation till the first year of their lives. The mortality among live-births was 945. 1,784 infants left the city or otherwise not traceable and 5,317 infants were living at the end of one year. The infantile mortality rate is 113·5 per mille against 104·4 per mille in 1942. The increase in the infantile mortality rate during the year under report is due to the impaired health of the infants born in 1942 under abnormal conditions during the evacuation period and due to unforeseen floods in the year under report.

Out-patient clinic :—Out-patient clinics were conducted in all the Centres by the Lady Doctors where infants, pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 2,934 clinics were held for infants, toddlers and nursing mothers. 28,163 new infants, 14,435 new toddlers and 29,923 nursing mothers were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 88,515 and the grand total was 2,94,825.

Milk supply :—Cow's milk was supplied to 547 deserving babies and 2,938 expectant mothers. The total attendance was 1,39,445.

Ambulance :—The Scheme maintained an ambulance car to convey emergent labour cases to various hospitals in the city and there were 644 requisitions for the same.

Health propaganda :—404 lectures were delivered on matters of health. The total attendance was 17,910. The Lady Doctors gave health talks in all the Corporation Girl's Schools and the total attendance was 33,811.

Conclusion :—Though the city has returned to normal, owing to black-out regulations, maternity services could not be rendered after 11 p. m. With a view to render maternity service even after 11 p. m., to poor people necessary instructions were issued to the staff to attend on cases even after 11 p.m., when the patients provide escort to and fro to the midwives and also cases which were close to the Centres.

Maternity service has been resumed throughout the night from 1-8-44 and the parties who go to the Centres to register labour cases during nights are requested to provide proper escort to the midwives to and fro after 11 p. m.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL,
Lady Superintendent,
Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme,
Corporation of Madras.

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths registered in each division during 1943.

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Area in Acres.	Number of Births registered.			Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Infantile Deaths (under one year of age) registered.			Still Births.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Infantile Death- rate per 1000 of live births registered
1	New Washermenpet	1674.11	189	180	369	391	365	756	54	56	110	298.1
2	Royapuram	284.42	272	235	507	325	312	637	88	70	158	311.6
3	Singara Garden	283.52	673	644	1317	631	677	1308	169	183	352	267.3
4	Sanjeevirayanpet	335.94	611	540	1151	646	624	1270	149	167	316	274.6
5	Korukupet	853.06	568	576	1144	733	646	1379	193	151	344	300.7
6	Harbour	98.94	189	165	354	227	233	460	58	66	124	350.3
7	Muthialpet	91.97	300	245	545	303	251	554	70	51	121	222.0
8	Kachaleswar Koil	204.80	111	118	229	149	112	261	21	31	52	227.1
9	Ammen Koil	67.26	285	309	594	348	272	620	82	52	134	225.6
10	Kothawal Bazaar	80.00	191	179	370	208	194	402	62	42	104	281.1
11	Seven Wells	95.42	390	373	763	556	441	997	87	106	193	252.9
12	Sowcarpet	66.50	123	155	283	180	152	332	45	41	86	303.9
13	Peddu Naickenpet	149.25	489	443	932	585	527	1112	128	126	254	272.5
14	Trevelyan Basin	98.11	344	339	683	450	366	816	116	96	212	310.4
15	Park Town	217.66	171	172	343	687	316	1003	54	45	99	288.6
16	Edapalayam	69.76	224	214	438	227	208	435	44	56	100	228.3
17	Vyasarpady	1339.58	658	621	1279	703	644	1347	201	149	350	273.6
18	Perambur	1224.13	514	504	1018	435	401	836	106	90	196	192.5
19	Choolai	220.40	722	670	1392	752	692	1444	198	178	376	270.1
20	Kosapet	334.91	454	441	895	466	412	878	139	83	227	253.6
21	Purasawalkam	747.20	471	434	905	520	508	1028	100	106	206	227.6
22	Kilpauk	558.98	342	287	629	228	176	404	52	34	86	136.7
23	Vepery	362.69	398	389	787	480	393	873	121	85	206	261.8
24	Napier Park	126.72	270	266	536	250	241	491	61	60	120	223.9
25	Chintadripet	88.58	362	376	738	390	351	741	101	88	189	256.1
26	Komaleswaranpet	203.58	468	448	916	384	377	761	114	100	214	233.6
27	Egmore	494.66	460	478	938	177	228	405	68	62	130	138.6
28	Thousand Lights	863.68	374	335	709	308	287	595	87	82	169	238.4
29	Nungambakkam	884.54	293	220	513	239	227	466	59	44	103	200.8
30	Pudupakkam	143.23	404	378	782	490	351	841	125	93	218	278.8
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	736.70	545	467	1012	518	462	980	145	98	243	240.1
32	Chepauk	191.81	458	452	910	335	300	635	98	68	166	182.4
33	Tripligane	112.64	280	258	538	298	256	554	76	58	134	249.1
34	Zam Bazaar	89.02	363	357	720	331	353	684	89	92	181	251.4
35	Mirsaibipet	679.68	709	629	1338	754	686	1440	209	155	364	272.0
36	Royapettah	535.10	411	401	812	360	328	688	83	85	168	206.9
37	Teynampet	1052.61	421	387	808	322	329	651	77	86	163	201.7
38	Theagarayanagar	1152.00	260	268	528	228	214	442	62	54	116	219.7
39	Mylapore	275.14	235	204	439	177	217	394	43	52	95	216.4
40	Adyar	1725.14	181	153	334	229	217	446	63	53	116	347.3
Total ...		18,813.44	15,188	14,310	29,498	16,020	14,346	30,366	3,896	3,399	7,295	247.30
											1,071	

Population of the City as per census of 1941:— { Males: 4,07,502 } Total 7,77,481.
 { Females: 3,69,979 }

Showing deaths registered in each division according to principal diseases during 1943.

APPENDIX

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Enteric.	Malaria.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle including Other Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Child Birth.	All other causes.	Total Deaths re- gistered during the year.
1	New Washermenpet	...	*137}	*3}	...	*1}	2	47	94	11	4	...	293	756
2	Royapuram	...	14}	1}	1	1}	3	54	99	5	7	6	263	637
3	Singara Garden	...	10	1	...	2	1	108	147	13	13	20	569	1308
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	...	11	...	...	1	4	125	139	24	3	7	565	1270
5	Korukupet	...	41	1	...	2	5	126	138	20	7	17	639	1379
6	Harbour	...	17	...	...	4	2	40	55	3	6	2	177	460
7	Muthialpet	...	7	...	...	...	4	48	46	5	4	6	276	554
8	Kachaleswer Koil	...	6	...	...	3	...	20	18	4	7	2	127	261
9	Ammen Koil	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	36	10	1	5	316	620
10	Kothawal Bazaar	...	9	...	...	6	2	32	26	6	1	1	166	402
11	Seven Wells	...	5	...	...	1}	...	52	74	30	6	9	579	997
12	Sowcarpet	...	5	...	...	*7}	...	29	23	6	...	4	171	332
13	Peddu Naickenpet	...	10	...	...	1	2	85	89	13	1	15	574	1112
14	Trevelyan Basin	...	7	...	...	4	3	41	93	5	7	5	425	816
15	Park Town	...	7	1	...	2}	11	30	79	13	77	4	634	1003
16	Edapalayam	...	3	...	...	*14}	1	11	50	4	5	6	271	435
17	Vyasarpady	...	16	...	...	...	1	204	181	6	5	6	541	1347
18	Perambur	...	12	...	...	3	1	114	107	4	2	10	350	836
19	Choolai	...	30	...	...	5	3	117	213	16	6	10	710	1444
20	Kosapet	...	9	1	...	...	1	74	123	10	1	6	434	878
21	Purasawalkam	...	11	...	...	2	...	39	149	15	16	8	574	1028
22	Kilpauk	...	5	1	...	2	...	22	38	2	2	2	260	404
23	Vepery	...	5	...	...	3	...	106	92	13	4	1	372	873
24	Napier Park	...	6	...	...	3	...	15	53	12	1	1	255	491
25	Chintadripet	...	2	...	...	2	...	48	76	9	2	5	354	741
26	Komaleswaranpet	1	9	...	...	9	3	25	110	16	2	15	365	761
27	Egmore	...	4	...	...	1	1	13	65	2	1	27	228	405
28	Thousand Lights	...	4	...	...	...	...	42	81	21	6	6	345	595
29	Nungambakkam	...	3	...	...	1	...	25	74	9	7	3	302	466
30	Pudupakkam	...	9	...	...	1}	3	59	81	12	7	6	433	841
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	...	10	...	...	*3}	2	70	93	9	6	4	495	980
32	Chepauk	...	3	...	...	3	...	55	85	1	...	8	343	635
33	Triplicane	...	10	4	...	1	...	43	82	1	...	...	307	554
34	Zam Bazaar	...	10	...	...	2	...	52	69	6	3	1	343	684
35	Mir Sahibpet	...	20	...	...	5}	1	133	176	10	15	18	594	1440
36	Royapettah	...	7	...	...	*1}	...	70	50	18	10	10	334	688
37	Teynampet	...	9	...	...	2	...	43	105	4	14	6	342	651
38	Theagarayanagar	...	9	...	...	1	...	35	57	7	7	8	250	442
39	Mylapore	...	10	2	...	2	1	20	59	14	6	2	206	394
40	Adyar	...	29	1	...	1	2	24	96	9	4	3	171	446
Total		...	537	16	4	116	67	2,345	3,521	398	276	275	14,953	30,366
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of estimated population		0.001	0.66	0.02	0.005	0.14	0.08	2.90	4.36	0.49	0.34	0.34	18.51	37.59

*Deaths among cases admitted from the district of Chingleput for treatment during the year.

Showing deaths registered in each division according to age during 1943.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Under 1 year of age.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	New Washermenpet	54	56	51	58	27	19	10	13	4	6	32	27	30	33	38	26	33	31		
2	Royapuram	88	70	66	75	10	17	3	8	10	10	11	16	20	23	24	15	26	18		
3	Singara Garden	169	183	144	170	20	38	14	12	5	13	38	50	37	55	44	24	40	31		
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	149	167	126	114	36	25	7	15	16	17	28	45	46	42	43	32	65	36		
5	Korukupet	193	151	125	127	36	39	16	14	21	16	41	61	42	51	49	30	65	32		
6	Harbour	58	66	56	50	8	9	4	4	9	5	9	22	12	13	18	12	18	18		
7	Muthialpet	70	51	51	55	10	11	6	6	3	4	9	22	24	15	36	18	22	22		
8	Kachaleeswar Koil	21	31	21	28	9	5	3	1	3	3	20	6	19	13	12	8	16	4		
9	Ammen Koil	82	52	60	56	13	13	7	3	3	5	14	17	20	25	37	21	30	14		
10	Kothawal Bazaar	62	42	27	39	3	7	7	9	2	6	15	16	24	7	17	12	14	9		
11	Seven Wells	87	106	72	69	18	15	5	8	13	13	51	41	60	57	70	30	63	20		
12	Sowcarpet	45	41	20	19	3	6	2	3	4	5	10	14	13	15	17	13	19	11		
13	Peddu Naickenpet	128	126	106	111	25	24	7	10	13	14	41	33	38	33	56	30	58	43		
14	Trevelyan Basin	116	96	89	83	13	22	7	5	7	9	27	25	25	22	40	19	41	17		
15	Park Town	54	45	55	53	22	16	28	20	23	12	113	43	121	35	109	29	70	21		
16	Edapalayam	44	56	48	29	8	10	3	3	1	10	7	27	21	10	20	13	19	16		
17	Vyasarpady	201	149	157	156	32	22	9	7	10	13	40	53	47	53	40	31	56	35		
18	Perambur	106	90	91	85	14	14	9	6	9	11	22	43	27	25	30	23	34	26		
19	Choolai	198	178	151	152	30	26	8	12	9	21	41	57	52	49	60	34	69	38		
20	Kosapet	139	88	86	92	20	8	3	9	6	11	19	33	26	30	37	24	34	23		
21	Pursawakkam	100	106	95	94	15	13	1	8	4	12	39	33	45	48	50	37	54	36		
22	Kilpauk	52	34	33	34	9	4	5	4	4	8	23	17	17	17	18	10	24	12		
23	Vepery	121	85	89	88	19	13	2	3	2	7	32	36	25	21	38	25	55	24		
24	Napier Park	60	60	50	45	8	7	7	5	5	10	27	19	20	16	24	17	16	17		
25	Chintadripet	101	88	88	77	10	14	3	4	5	13	27	28	23	24	23	19	36	20		
26	Komaleswaranpet	114	100	75	64	8	9	4	9	10	16	17	40	25	19	35	20	30	21		
27	Egmore	68	62	34	31	5	7	...	4	2	15	7	37	16	29	13	15	11	10		
28	Thousand Lights	87	82	61	46	13	9	5	9	2	9	14	30	16	13	16	17	27	14		
29	Nungambakkam	59	44	29	34	12	6	5	5	5	8	17	17	17	17	15	10	10	16		
30	Pudupakkam	125	93	82	56	15	21	5	9	7	6	45	33	33	23	43	17	37	15		
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	145	98	82	77	16	13	9	8	15	13	52	47	39	32	44	16	33	32		
32	Chepauk	98	68	53	47	12	10	...	3	6	7	19	37	23	32	27	12	30	17		
33	Triplicane	76	58	49	58	11	11	4	7	6	5	11	23	19	17	26	15	24	8		
34	Zam Bazaar	89	92	56	58	11	13	5	4	4	10	16	28	23	24	28	23	29	19		
35	Mirshahibpet	209	155	169	149	23	35	10	13	12	21	39	62	42	41	70	37	43	34		
36	Royapettah	83	85	46	46	18	6	8	2	5	13	15	37	27	30	30	14	38	17		
37	Teynampet	77	86	73	67	5	13	8	4	4	10	19	26	22	22	23	10	24	21		
38	Theagarayanagar	62	54	43	36	14	5	6	2	2	7	12	19	9	11	15	9	19	14		
39	Mylapore	43	52	29	47	9	8	3	4	4	7	13	18	13	13	10	11	12	10		
40	Adyar	63	53	21	43	15	13	4	3	4	8	17	19	20	15	21	12	19	9		
Total ...		3,896	3,399	2,871	2,818	605	576	254	278	275	409	1,029	1,257	1,178	1,065	1,366	790	1,363	831	3,183	2,923
Grand Total ...		7,295		5,689		1,181		532		684		2,286		2,243		2,156		2,194		6,106	

VITAL STATISTICS. STATEMENT No. IV.
Showing percentage of Infantile deaths from principal causes during 1943.

Age-periods.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Premature Birth.		Congenital debility & malformation.		Nervous system.		Respiratory system.		All-other causes.		Total.	
	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.
Under seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.6	16	1.1	1012	73.1	91	6.6	41	3.0	37	2.7	178	12.9	1384	19.0
Seven days and under one month	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0.9	36	3.5	674	65.6	116	11.3	60	5.8	40	3.9	91	9.0	1027	14.1
One month and under six months	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	3.2	272	10.1	231	8.6	189	7.0	253	9.4	1165	43.4	491	18.3	2686	36.8
Six months and under one year	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	118	5.4	336	15.3	...	...	143	6.5	136	6.2	1375	62.5	87	4.0	2198	30.1
Total	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	222	3.0	660	9.1	1917	26.3	539	7.4	490	6.7	2617	35.9	847	11.6	7295	...

MEDICAL RELIEF.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing cases treated in Corporation Dispensaries in 1943.

Serial Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Year in which the Dispensary was opened.	New cases.	Total No. of cases treated.		No. of Operations performed.		Remarks.
				1943	1942	1943	1942	
1	Royapuram Dispensary	1924	25,572	89,745	91,088	144	226	
2	Washermanpet	1913	61,674	1,35,635	1,12,540	528	189	
3	Harbour	1929	58,124	1,33,930	1,18,868	416	257	
4	Mannady)	1938	21,627	56,413	54,612	34	45	
5	Unani)		39,542	87,125	78,073	84	118	
	Mafuskhan	1923						
6	Mint Street	1923	51,786	1,10,985	1,05,049	55	143	
7	Trevelyan Basin	1919	55,621	1,05,755	90,159	457	293	
8	Perambur	1928	26,958	54,161	59,532	347	374	
9	Vyasarpady	1929	28,966	59,572	65,190	446	446	
10	Kosapet	1929	35,107	69,352	68,460	982	786	
11	Baliah Naidu	1899	41,044	72,688	76,798	328	477	
12	Kilpauk	1919	33,371	69,911	58,060	166	125	
13	Nungambakkam	1923	24,396	52,230	52,262	45	73	
14	Chintadripet	1909	47,481	84,747	98,258	153	202	
15	Pudupakkam	1924	33,873	87,640	88,900	257	1664	
16	Triplicane	1918	44,655	98,079	71,264	316	126	
17	Teynampet	1927	25,298	58,071	56,193	165	134	
18	Thyagarayanagar	1922	33,968	79,217	58,492	289	221	Shifted from Puli-anthope
19	Mylapore	1924	39,478	84,988	66,976	664	421	
20	Pulianthope Unani	1930	36,986	1,04,929	73,289	154	185	
21	Coolai--Siddha	1931	49,487	1,16,865	1,13,169	179	183	
22	Thousandlights)	1930	24,929	46,221	39,174	296	189	
23	Ayurvedic)							
	Thayar Sahib)	1932	38,268	1,02,350	1,33,045	48	37	
	Street Unani)							
24	Egmore	1923	26,761	62,188	45,782	145	92	Shifted from Mannady
25	Perambur)	1938	30,724	65,415	70,837	43	58	
	Siddha)							
26	Krishnampet	1938	21,994	54,252	53,115	180	377	
27	Pudupet--Unani	1939	30,551	95,246	51,479	139	85	

MEDICAL RELIEF.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the number of cases admitted, discharged and died under various diseases in 1943 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet.

Details	Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Gastro Enteritis.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Secondary Syphilis.	Pneumonia	Malaria Clinical	Other diseases	Total.
Patients remaining at the hospital on 31st Dec. 1942 midnight ...	3	...	...	116	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	224
Patients admitted for treatment from 1st Jan. 1943 to 31st Dec. 1943.	74	505	133	1113	426	10	4	5	6	33	11	14	9	140	2483
Total number discharged	60	493	124	748	369	10	4	1	6	22	11	10	9	83	1950
Total number died ...	13	...	3	423	132	...	...	3	...	11	...	4	...	69	658
Mortality percentage ...	17%	...	2%	34.4%	26%	...	...	60%	...	33%	...	29%	...	43%	24%
Patients remaining in the hospital on 31st Dec. 1943 midnight ...	4	12	6	58	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	99

345 cases were admitted and treated at the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital opened temporarily from 2-1-1943.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

1943-44

STATEMENT No. I.

No.	Defects.	Boys.					Girls.					Remarks.					
		Entrants.		Regulars.		Total of entrants & regulars.	Entrants.		Regulars.		Total of entrants & regulars.						
		Percentage.		Percentage.		No. Defective.	Percentage.		Percentage.		No. Defective.						
		1943-44	1942-43	No. Defective.	Percentage.		No. Defective.	Percentage.									
					1943-44			1942-43	1943-44	1942-43							
1	Malnutrition	1959	29.24	31.66	1462	23.44	15.51	3421	26.52	312	5.69	1.49	494	7.07	1.90	806	6.46
2	Dirty head, body & nails	...	11.21	16.92	563	9.02	13.85	1314	10.16	292	5.32	4.02	282	4.04	3.51	574	4.60
3	Teeth & mouth	...	18.66	20.46	1772	18.79	19.41	2422	18.72	463	8.44	7.03	684	9.79	8.60	1147	9.19
4	Nose & throat	...	8.21	12.40	535	8.58	11.61	1085	8.39	614	11.19	12.32	1009	14.44	15.45	1623	13.01
5	Eye diseases	...	2.45	2.10	134	2.15	2.24	298	2.30	97	1.77	2.20	150	2.15	2.79	247	1.98
6	Vision	...	0.90	0.07	10	0.16	0.15	70	0.54	3	0.05	0.09	12	0.17	0.21	15	0.12
7	Ear diseases	...	0.64	0.90	50	0.80	1.19	93	0.72	31	0.56	1.12	76	1.09	1.21	107	0.86
8	Hearing	...	0.04	0.04	5	0.08	0.01	8	0.06	1	0.02	0.04	4	0.06	0.02	5	0.04
9	Speech	...	0.13	0.17	11	0.18	0.20	20	0.15	...	...	0.13	9	0.13	0.07	9	0.07
10	Circulatory system	...	0.54	1.19	36	0.58	0.83	72	0.56	14	0.26	0.24	26	0.37	0.30	40	0.32
11	Tuberculosis	...	...	0.06	3	0.05	0.03	3	0.02	...	...	0.04	4	0.06	0.04	4	0.03
12	Respiratory system	...	1.64	2.09	70	1.12	1.02	180	1.39	54	0.98	1.06	56	0.80	0.62	110	0.88
13	Abdominal organs	...	0.63	0.81	48	0.77	0.86	90	0.70	8	0.15	0.28	15	0.21	0.28	23	0.18
14	Bones and joints	...	2.28	3.03	155	2.48	2.33	308	2.37	12	0.22	0.39	19	0.27	0.23	31	0.25
15	Nervous & psychic system	...	0.15	0.20	8	0.13	0.19	18	0.14	4	0.07	0.09	9	0.13	0.05	13	0.10
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	1559	23.27	17.86	1559	24.99	17.26	3118	24.10	1107	20.17	13.51	1558	22.30	13.12	2665	21.36
17	Other diseases and defects	...	4.90	5.33	258	4.14	4.28	583	4.51	111	2.02	3.26	147	2.10	3.29	258	2.07
18	Vaccination	...	1.04	2.91	...	...	...	70	0.54	136	2.48	1.30	...	...	...	136	1.09
19	Deformities	...	0.12	0.37	6	0.10	0.26	14	0.11	6	0.11	0.13	11	0.16	0.30	17	0.14

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I

Group.	No. on Roll.		Average daily attendance.		No examined.		No defective.		Percentage.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	16,165	16,318	12,485	11,818	6,700	5,487	4,239	2,318	63.27	42.25
Regulars					6,238	6,988	3,611	3,315	57.89	47.44
Total ...	16,165	16,318	12,485	11,818	12,938	12,475	7,850	5,633	60.67	45.15

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. II.

Treatment Table.

Group.	No. sent to Corporation Dispensaries.	No. referred to Government Hospitals.	No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospitals and eye sections of other Hospitals.	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute and Sanatorium.	No. of parents met.	No. of revisits paid to schools.	No. of re-examination of children.	Remarks.
Boys ...	5,704	1,515	61	1	1,392	75	3,247	
Girls ...	4,775	502	32	1	1,376	112	4,149	
Total ...	10,479	2,017	93	2	2,768	187	7,396	

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. III.

Height and Weight Table

Age	Boys		Girls		Quinquennial average height in inches.		Quinquennial average weight in pounds.		Remarks.
	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
5 years.	41.75	31.35	38.94	27.41	40.57	39.30	32.02	30.19	
6 "	41.34	33.47	41.16	29.92	41.45	41.23	33.78	31.93	
7 "	42.94	36.02	42.94	32.76	43.18	42.93	36.68	34.59	
8 "	44.93	37.78	44.81	35.83	45.18	45.13	39.51	38.29	
9 "	47.03	42.75	46.65	39.78	47.32	46.92	43.65	42.23	
10 "	48.70	45.08	48.95	44.08	49.23	49.26	46.88	46.65	
11 "	50.14	48.51	51.04	50.51	50.93	51.14	50.34	52.15	
12 "	51.92	51.63	52.56	53.24	52.45	52.92	55.18	56.11	
13 "	52.56	55.62	54.54	59.15	53.54	55.00	57.74	61.42	
14 "	53.88	61.57	56.35	66.33	55.31	56.79	62.60	69.87	
15 "	55.54	61.12	58.85	74.65	57.03	57.68	67.59	70.82	
16 "	57.32	70.27	60.11	80.75	...	...	...	...
17 "	58.61	72.08	58.88	88.75	...	...	...	...
18 "	62.41	87.18	59.84	98.02	...	...	...	...
19 "	61.36	86.11	61.00	80.00	...	...	...	...
20 "	63.82	92.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 "	62.75	91.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 "	65.00	102.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 "	...	...	59.00	80.00	...	...	...	...
24 "	...	...	58.00	80.00	...	...	...	...

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1943-44.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
1		Malnutrition ...	...	155	1175	607	
2	Teeth & Mouth	Dirty teeth ...	45	...	7	3	
		Dental caries ...	108	...	...	22	
		Gum boil ...	1	...	...	...
		Stomatitis ...	...	521	380	412	
		Glossitis ...	...	...	...	...
		Tongue tie ...	...	...	...	...
3	Nose & Throat.	Nasal catarrh and Rhinitis ...	...	163	140	53	
		Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ...	50	68	356	654	
		Enlarged cervical glands ...	...	36	15	50	
		Granular pharynx. ...	...	...	...	4	
		Nasal polypus ...	...	...	...	...
		Elongated uvula ...	...	...	...	...
		Other conditions ...	...	2	...	2	
4	Eye Diseases.	Conjunctivitis ...	...	98	1	1	
		Xerosis ...	...	15	11	59	
		Stye ...	2	12	...	...
		Granular lids ...	...	...	...	22	
		Blepharitis ...	...	...	...	5	
		Staphyloma ...	...	...	...	...
		Dacryo-cystitis ...	...	...	...	...
		Corneal opacity ...	...	...	...	8	
		Keratitis ...	...	...	...	...
		Squint ...	...	...	...	1	
		Other conditions ...	...	1	...	...
5	Defective Vision.	...	1	...	...	...
6	Ear Diseases.	Otitis ...	...	13	10	17	
		Otorrhoea ...	...	23	16	30	
		Wax ear ...	...	6	...	...
		Defective hearing: ...	...	...	...	...
7	Circulatory System.	Anaemia ...	...	5	17	21	
		Functional diseases ...	...	1	1	8	
		Organic diseases ...	...	...	...	14	
		Other conditions ...	...	...	...	...
8	Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary (a) Definite ...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Suspected ...	...	...	1	1	
		Other forms ...	...	...	...	5	
9	Respiratory System	Bronchitis ...	...	168	34	...	
		Asthma ...	...	...	2	15	

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV. (Contd.)

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1943-44.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
10	Abdominal Organs.	Enlarged spleen ...	...	...	...	...
		„ liver ...	...	...	...	...
		„ liver and spleen ...	...	...	...	2	
		Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...
		Dysentery ...	...	7	...	...
		Dyspepsia ...	...	6	2	...	
		Chronic constipation ...	...	...	...	...
		Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...
		Hydrocele ...	...	...	...	...
		Inguinal hernia ...	3	...	...	...
		Umbilical hernia... ..	...	...	...	...
		Intestinal colic ...	...	11	...	...
		Generative disorders in girls ...	...	...	...	...
11	Bones and Joints.	Rickety chest and general rickets...	...	62	30	122	
		Fracture ...	...	...	...	...
		Sprains and dislocations ...	...	1	...	...
		Diseases ...	...	2	...	...
12	Infectious and contagious diseases.	Scabies ...	...	1898	777	802	Shows the cases distributed in the year
		Eczema ...	...	58	129	47	
		Tinea, fungus and ringworm ...	...	77	48	23	
		Leprosy ...	...	2*	34	212	*Arrested 104 indifferent.
		Lichen ...	...	16	24	36	
		Pruritis ...	...	18	42	...	
		Urticaria ...	...	11	...	...
		Psoriasis ...	...	4	7	1	
		Dermatitis ...	...	6	3	3	
		Impetigo ...	...	14	14	...	
		Hookworm ...	...	1	1	...	
		Mumps ...	...	1	...	...
		Whooping cough... ..	...	4	7	1	
		Influenza ...	...	...	...	...
		Conjenital syphilis. ...	...	...	...	...
13	Nervous and Psychic Systems	Facial paralysis ...	...	...	...	...
		Incontinence of urine ...	...	...	...	...
		Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

STATEMENT No. IV. (Contd.)

Following-up work done showing the results of medical advice, 1943-44.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice	No of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved and treatment continued.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
14	Other Diseases and Defects.	Worms ...	...	122	...	...
		Wounds, cuts, ulcers, etc. ...	...	144	19	11	
		Boils and abscesses.	2	27	...	...
		Pyrexia ...	...	38	...	...
		Phimosis ...	30	...	...	...
		Undescended testis.	...	...	...	...
		Leucodermic patches ...	...	...	...	...
		Burns and scalds ...	...	5	...	...
		Whitlow ...	...	1	...	...
		Xero-derma ...	...	...	...	14	
		Enlarged groin glands ...	...	...	...	1	
		Warts ...	...	...	...	...
		Dog-bite ...	...	1	...	...
		Tumours ...	...	...	...	...
		Hyperidrosis ...	...	...	...	...
		Cellulitis ...	...	...	...	...
		Other conditions ...	...	11	...	...

WATER ANALYSIS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the examination of water samples during 1943.

Serial No.	Description.	Number of samples examined.	Remarks.
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination ...	1,027	
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical exami- nation ...	344	
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system...	60	
4	Identification of Algae ...	66	
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of P. H. ...	36	
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc.	9,814	
7	Examination for the presence of H ² S in filtered water ...	3,060	
	Total ...	14,407	

Chlorination data for 1943.

Month.	No. of sam- ples of water tested for free chlorine and for inter- fering sub- stances.	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day.			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of chlorine used.	Cost of chlorine per lb.		Total cost of chlorine.		Average No. of beds per day during the month.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
January	723	20.00	16.50	18.07	1.20	1.06	1.13	6365.00	0 9 3	3679	12 3	8	
February	679	20.00	17.66	18.62	1.16	1.03	1.10	5732.00	0 9 6	3403	6 0	8	
March	752	20.66	18.66	19.76	1.16	1.03	1.10	6766.50	0 10 0	4229	1 0	8	
April	735	21.00	19.66	20.45	1.12	1.05	1.08	6660.00	0 10 0	4162	8 0	8	
May	811	22.00	19.32	20.83	1.14	1.01	1.08	6976.00	0 10 0	4360	0 0	8	
June	682	22.82	21.32	21.77	1.08	0.97	1.03	6705.50	0 10 0	4190	15 0	9	
July	818	22.66	20.66	21.65	1.09	0.99	1.04	6768.00	0 10 0	4230	0 0	9	
August	910	22.82	20.66	21.50	1.38	1.00	1.10	7403.50	0 11 0	5089	14 6	9	
September	950	22.66	21.32	21.95	1.00	0.93	0.96	6344.25	0 11 0	4361	10 9	9	
October	920	22.66	14.00	18.08	2.16	1.00	1.41	7695.25	0 11 0	5290	7 9	8	
November	930	21.50	18.00	20.31	1.39	0.91	1.04	6484.25	0 11 0	4457	14 9	9	
December	904	21.66	19.66	20.48	1.07	0.90	0.99	6273.75	0 11 0	4313	3 3	9	

SANITATION.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the areas sewered and yet to be sewered.

Old Division No.	Name of Areas	Length of Sewers in ft. laid during 1943.	Length of Sewers in ft. laid up to 31-12-43.	Percentage of Sewered portion up to 31-12-43.	Percentage yet to be laid.	Remarks.
1	Royapuram	...	48,127	93	7	
2	Tondiarpet	...	47,646	86	14	
3	Washermanpet	...	59,460	98	2	
4	Korrkupet	110	35,034	75	25	
5	Harbour	...	30,771	94	6	
6	Muthialpet	...	27,001	97	3	
7	Katchaleeswaranpet	...	35,920	92	8	
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	23,345	100	...	
9	Ammen Kovil	...	27,687	100	...	
10	Seven Wells	...	29,305	100	...	
11	Sowcarpet	113	18,492	100	...	
12	Peddu Naickenpet	...	33,171	99	1	
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	32,171	97	3	
14	Esplanade	...	10,586	90	10	
15	Park Town	...	21,534	95	5	
16	Perambur	304	52,028	73	27	
17	Choolai	...	51,331	77	23	
18	Purasawalkam	319	55,171	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
19	Vepery	284	50,430	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
20	Egmore	...	1,03,176	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
21	Kilpauk	...	84,224	93	7	
22	Nungambakkam	...	1,32,783	92	8	
23	Chintadripet	...	42,392	90	10	
24	Thiruvateeswaranpet	...	56,379	91	9	
25	Chepauk	...	22,506	91	9	
26	Triplicane	...	33,398	94	6	
27	Amir Mahal	...	29,899	90	10	
28	Mirsahibpet	2,340	1,03,804	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
29	Royapettah	5,289	1,78,717	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
30	Mylapore	...	1,23,495	95	5	
		8,759	15,99,983	93.03	6.97	

SANITATION.

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing disposal of applications relating to Licences for 1943.

No.	Description.	No. of cases dealt with.	No. Sanctioned	No. Refused.	No. Pending.	Remarks.
1	Aerated-water factories	24	22	2	...	
2	Bakery, Sweet-meat & Coffee Hotel	856	609	247	...	
3	Candles and Soaps	25	21	4	...	
4	Cocoanut fibre, Hemp, Jute	17	13	4	...	
5	Cattle yards	1702	1609	93	...	
6	Bones, Hoofs, Hairs, Wool	21	19	2	...	
7	Cart stands	24	22	2	...	
8	Dairy produce	422	416	6	...	
9	Flour	137	133	4	...	
10	Gilding & Condiment	200	176	24	...	
11	Hack stables	26	22	4	...	
12	Dyeing	49	39	10	...	
13	Onions and Garlic	69	69	...	...
14	Oil and Oil mills	482	476	6	...	
15	Lodging houses	57	57	...	...
16	Markets	41	35	6	...	
17	Meat	150	138	12	...	
18	Spirits, Turpentine, Chemicals & Resin	175	162	13	...	
19	Laundries	65	62	3	...	
20	Fish and Fins	16	16	...	...
21	Skins, Hides & Leather	192	178	14	...	
22	Paddy boiling	8	7	1	...	
23	Sugar	23	21	2	...	
24	Catgut, Offal, Tallow	10	10	...	...
25	Snuff	145	137	8	...	
26	Cotton	46	45	1	...	
27	Eating houses	1925	1805	120	...	
28	Swine	...	...	...	...
29	Lime kiln	38	37	1	...	
30	Beedi manufacturing	291	289	2	...	
31	Manufacturing cigar, cigarettes and tobacco	86	84	2	...	
32	Camphor storing and boiling	25	24	1	...	
33	Shaving Saloons	854	848	6	...	
34	Hasking of paddy	9	9	...	...
35	Groundnut storing	42	41	1	...	
36	Grains storing	125	125	...	...
37	Gold refining	11	11	...	...
38	Poultry	9	9	...	...
	Total.	8,397	7,796	601	...	

APPENDIX

FOOD ANALYSIS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Nature of samples.	1943			1938			1939			1940			1941			1942		
	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Number of adul- terated samples.	Percentage of adulterated samples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	
Milk	380	178	46.8	110	32.8	107	36.4	288	31.1	283	30.4	365	27.1	365	27.1	365	27.1	
Butter	189	59	31.2	73	17.8	65	26.2	102	44.1	94	34.1	123	21.9	123	21.9	123	21.9	
Ghee	703	171	24.3	715	40.1	573	37.0	773	48.3	706	39.3	520	28.3	520	28.3	520	28.3	
Gingelly oil	437	9	2.1	341	11.4	395	20.0	511	6.5	657	7.8	420	4.8	420	4.8	420	4.8	
Groundnut oil	116	...	...	134	42.6	43	41.9	93	21.5	153	18.3	98	16.3	98	16.3	98	16.3
Cocoanut oil	42	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	43	9.3	43	4.7	43	4.7	43	4.7
Coffee Powder	83	16	19.3	23	...	24	25.0	37	...	29	2.1	129	39.9	129	39.9	129	39.9	
Tea	30	...	...	32	...	18	...	23	...	8	...	45	...	45	...	45	...
Ghee Substitutes	61	22	36.1	21	33.3	19	21.1	23	69.6	8	37.5	9	44.4	9	44.4	9	44.4	
Other Articles	19	12	63.2	2	100.0	1	...	...	...	11	36.4	3	...	3	...	3	...
Total	2,060	467	22.7	1,451	30.4	1,246	30.1	1,871	31.0	1,990	24.3	1,755	20.7	1,755	20.7	1,755	20.7	

APPENDIX

Nature of samples.	Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1943.			Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1943.			Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1943.				Total fines imposed in 1943.	Average fine per conviction in 1943.	Number of convictions in 1942.	Total fines imposed in 1942.	Average fine per conviction in 1942.
	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1943.	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1943.					
Milk	178	125	...	10	43	25	11	...	...	...	Rs. 6763	50	67	Rs. 1787	30
Butter	59	30	...	20	9	6	6	...	...	9	Rs. 1687	47	24	Rs. 678	28
Ghee	171	38	109	6	18	10	3	...	...	25	Rs. 3580	87	21	Rs. 1410	67
Gingelly Oil	9	6	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	Rs. 355	44	13	Rs. 590	45
Groundnut Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Rs. 350	22
Cocoanut Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Rs. 95	48
Coffee Powder	16	4	7	2	3	3	3	...	...	3	Rs. 155	22	14	Rs. 230	16
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee Substitutes	22	5	7	1	9	1	1	...	...	9	Rs. 365	61	2	Rs. 40	20
Other Articles	12	5	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	Rs. 200	40	...	...	...
Total	467	213	123	44	87	47	26	...	...	108	Rs. 13105	55	158	Rs. 5180	33

